The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4149. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Financial Measures of Secretary Fessenden.

A New Issue of $200,000,000 of Seven-Thirties Proposed.

A Guess about the New Peace Sensation.

THE NAVAL FORCE ON THE LAKES.

Shall the Treaty of 1817 be Abrogated?

The Constitutional Amendment Still Discussed in the House.

NO VOTE YET REACHED.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

MR. FESSENDEN'S LETTER.

Secretary FESSENDEN to-day communicated his letter to the Committee of Ways and Means. As we intimated, in our dispatches of last evening, he asked for a modification of the present law to enable him to issue two hundred millions more of seven-thirty bonds. The committee postponed its consideration until to-morrow, when it will probably be reported immediately back and put upon its passage, as the Secretary indicates that speedy action should be taken upon it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The vote on the constitutional amendment will be postponed for several days, in order to give the subject a full and fair discussion.

THE REVENUE LAW.

The Committee had before them for upwards of an hour, Mr. ORTON, Revenue Officer from New-York. He laid before the Committee some very interesting and important matters connected with the present revenue law. He showed conclusively that by the proper administration of the present law, the Government would derive all the revenue necessary from that source without an increase of taxation.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Additional tobacco delegations were heard to-day by the Committee.

THE STEAMSHIP IDAHO.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day authorized the chairman to report a bill instructing the Secretary of the Navy to pay to Mr. FORBES, of New-York, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars out of the reserve funds of the navy, for the completion of the steam sloop-of-war *Idaho*. It appears that the contract for this vessel was given before the rise in material, and alterations since adopted by the Navy Department in the construction of the vessel, rendered this additional compensation just.

OFFICERS IN HANCOCK'S CORPS

The following additional appointments of officers have been made in Gen. HANCOCK'S new corps: Mojor, Geo. H. Otis; Captains, S. W. Jackson, Daniel Quick, Andrew J. Welsh, B. Huttman, Joseph M. Leeper, Charles H. Ford, S. H. King; First-Lieutenants, O. E. Eames, Thomas S. Campbell, Norman N. Hill, Sylvanus Bartlett; Second-Lieutenants, John C. Turrell, N. Randon, Lemuel Rossiter, C. P. Wilson, M. K. Thorp, F. C. Pollock, C. G. Strong.

AIR-LINE RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.

A bill has been prepared, and will be shortly introduced in Congress, for an air-line railroad to New-York. There is a strong feeling here in favor of some legislation on this subject.

THE TREATY OF 1817.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had under consideration to-day the important question of giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the treaty of 1817, which allows each Government to keep but one armed vessel on the lakes. Without coming to any definite decision the subject was postponed to the next meeting, when the committee will undoubtedly decide in favor of such notifications.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee have a special meeting to-morrow, for the purpose of considering military nominations. They were printed and laid to-day upon Senators' desks in secret session. It is anticipated that a thorough sifting of these nominations will ensue.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

Senator HARRIS' reception this evening was a brilliant affair, being attended by the cabinet and foreign ministers, senators, representatives and distinguished citizens.

SENATOR WILSON'S CONGRATULATION.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, received this evening the congratulation of his many friends upon his almost unanimous reëlection to the Senate by the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature. Advices are received indicating the concurrence of the Senate in this action to-morrow.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The report or the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy shows that there is want of care in the selection of candidates for that institution, and also that the standard of scholarship for admission is by far too low, and not such as would result from comparative examination. This institution graduates annually less than twenty-five members, at an average expense to the Government of fifteen thousand dollars for each graduate.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

THE PEACE MISSION.

The present speculations about peace movements, which have been the subject of comment both in loyal and rebel newspapers, rest on a weak foundation. It is safe to say that no person, either authorized or unauthorized, has lately left Washington for the front on an errand of peace, or with a view to consult the rebel authorities, concerning the existing difficulties.

CREW OF THE KNICKERBOCKER SAFE.

Capt. MARTIN, of the steamer *Knickerbocker*, which was lost in the gale on Friday last, off Smith's Lighthouse, has arrived here, and reports that the crew of the *Knickerbocker* were saved, having been taken off by the gunboat *Mercury*, and sent up to this city on the tugboat *Champion*. They, however, had a narrow escape from capture by rebel guerrillas, who, as soon as they saw the steamer in distress, came down to the river shore in droves, but, fortunately, a dense fog set in, and they were unable to make any demonstration.

REINSTATED.

Maj. GEORGE ABBOTT has been reinstated Provost-Marshal of the Twelfth District of Illinois.

THE PORT OF ST. ALBANS.

The President has issued a proclamation that the port of St. Albans, Vt., is entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American Provinces, as extended to other ports.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Vice-President HAMLIN was in the chair.

THE NAVY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill for the better organization of the Pay Department of the navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

LIST OF GENERALS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a resolution calling upon the Adjutant-General for a list of the names of regular and volunteer Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals in the army on the 1st of January, 1865, and where and how employed, &c.; which was passed.

INVENTORY OF ARSENALS.

Mr. WILSON presented a resolution authorizing and directing an inventory of all articles in the arsenals of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee.

RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to repeal the act to authorize recruiting for the United States Army in the rebel States, which was referred to the Military Committee.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said some days ago he offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate under what authority he called into the public service volunteers for thirty and ninety days. He has not replied to that resolution; I hold that the Secretary of War, as a member of the Cabinet, is in every sense subject to an order of the American Senate. And I now move that he be again directed to inform the Senate under what authority he called into the public service volunteers for thirty and ninety days.

The chair directed Mr. SAULSBURY to draw up a resolution embracing the object aimed at, and he did so.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) objected to the resolution, and it lies over.

THE DISTRICT INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill extending the benefits of the insane asylum of the District of Columbia to persons in the employ of the Government, with an amendment restricting the provisions to the continuation of the war. This was passed.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said he had intended to call up to-day the resolution repealing the reciprocity treaty, but at the request of Mr. HOWE, who wished to debate it, he would not call it up till to-morrow.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill to supply deficiencies in last year's appropriations, making several additions and striking out the appropriations for increasing the salaries of capital employes. Also the Consular Appropriation Bill, which latter was taken up.

THE CONSULAR BILL.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) wished the Consular Bill postponed till Friday. There was a proposition before the Committee on Commerce to increase the compensation of the Consul at Halifax, and he wished a decision on this subject before acting on this bill. The Consul at Halifax was not paid sufficiently since the war broke out. That point had been most important to the rebels as a depot of supplies, and our Consul had to be extraordinarily vigilant. There was more work to be done by him there than by the Minister at London, and he got but $2,000 a year.

Mr. SHERMAN said an attempt was made last year to have the salary of the Halifax Consul increased, and it was not successful. He did not believe it would be successful this year.

Mr. MORRILL was opposed to the increase.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the bill was postponed till Friday.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On Motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Deficiency Bill was taken up.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) offered an amendment, appropriating $6,000 to pay the expenses of GEORGE A. WRIGHT to Brussels, to attend an international fair.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had no doubt Mr. WRIGHT had rendered good service to the country, but Congress had refused last year to compensate him.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said Mr. WRIGHT went to Europe with the distinct understanding that no compensation would be allowed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, (Union,) inquired by whom the appointment of Mr. WRIGHT was made.

Mr. SUMNER said the appointment was made by the President, and the President recommended the payment of Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. SUMNER said he had great respect for Mr. WRIGHT, and had no doubt he rendered excellent service in Europe. He had made an interesting report on the subject, but he (SUMNER) could not forget that the mission was one of a private citizen. He (SUMNER) had twice introduced a resolution to compensate him, but the Senate had voted it down. Since that time, however, he had seen that the mission was a private one. The President had no right to make such an appointment and call upon the Senate to pay for it.

Mr. HARLAN was very sorry that such opposition to a measure in which the agricultural interests of the country were so largely involved, should be made by Senators who had asked and obtained such large appropriations for the advancement of commercial interests.

Mr. SUMNER had voted for immense sums to build light-houses, but was opposed to spending a few thousand dollars for the benefit of agriculture. He (SUMNER) was sorry to hear Mr. HARLAN accuse him of being indifferent to the agricultural interests of the country. He would go hand in hand with him (HARLAN) in anything for the real benefit of agriculture, but he could not vote for an appropriation not sanctioned by law.

Messrs. HOWE, CONNESS and COLLAMER spoke in favor of the appropriation, and Messrs. DAVIS, SAULSBURY and POMEROY spoke against it.

On this question the vote was, yeas 8, nays 20. So the amendment was not adopted.

The bill was then passed.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The report of the Naval Academy was laid before the Senate, and ordered to be printed.

A SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of War, which was referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

ARRESTS BY MILITARY AUTHORITY.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report what legislation or action, if any, is necessary to secure to persons arrested and imprisoned by the military authorities, a prompt examination into the cause of their arrest, and their discharge if there is no cause for their detention, and a speedy trial to those who are detained for cause.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's joint resolution, proposing a change of the Constitution for the abolishment of slavery.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) in reply to Mr. MALLORY's remarks delivered yesterday, said that new lights and influences had been brought to bear in favor of the adoption of the amendment. The Union Convention, which assembled in Baltimore last June, challenged the entire nation to its consideration by declaring that the best interests of the country required that it shall be adopted, and when the gentlemen's friends met at Chicago they did not dare to take up the issue, and presented no counter statement, and he (KASSON) held that there was sufficient argument, and justification, and testimony of the Democratic fathers to show the proposition now pending was a measure of just statesmanship. Democracy was obedience to the will of the people constitutionally expressed, and it would not be denied that a large majority of the people have so decided. The fundamental principle of the constitution was the extension of civil and religious liberty. At the very inception of the constitution, this very subject of slavery was considered a legitimate subject for consideration. Mr. KASSON maintained that the uniform rule had been emancipation without compensation, and it was a modern heresy that a slave is property as much as your horse, your ox or your ass. But this was not the doctrine of the fathers and the judicial authorities of the country as administered in early times. He proceeded to show that Congress has a right to deal with the subject and amend the Constitution, provided it be done according to the provisions, and argued to show that the amendment proposed was consistent at this time with sound policy, and necessary for the purpose of consolidating the Union, and banishing the evil which has so seriously interfered with its peace and prosperity.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) called the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the Republican majority heretofore passed a resolution declaring that the Federal Government has no power to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States.

Mr. KASSON replied that it was time that such a declaration was made, but now they proposed by amending the Constitution, to lay the foundation for the exercise of the power. He then gave his views on the Constitutional right to make the amendments.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he conceded the power to amend the Constitution, and said two-thirds of the States could even erect a monarchy. But he was opposed to the pending amendment, because it sought to consolidate the powers of the States, and tended toward monarchy and despotism.

Mr. KASSON asked whether the gentleman would afford this people an opportunity to pass upon it.

Mr. COX—I would give them the opportunity if I did not believe—

Mr. KASSON, interrupting—They would pass it. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX repeated that he would afford them the opportunity if he did not believe it would tend to disturb the balance of power between the States, and destroy our peculiar representative system.

Mr. KASSON replied that modern democracy distrusted the insticts of the people, while ancient democracy trusted the people. The proposition now before them did not appeal to the war power, but to the peaceful means of amending the Constitution in the manner designated in that instrument itself. He made additional remarks in favor of the amendment.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) discussed at length the want of power and impolicy of amending the Constitution in the way proposed. He said he should on a future occasion speak upon the condition of the country, and attempt to elucidate the following propositions: First, a tribute to the intense spirit of nationality which pervades all classes at the North; second, sympathy with the Northern people, and a review of his efforts in behalf of their prosperity and happiness, and his struggles to prevent civil war and its consequent horrors; third, a reiteration of his belief that the South cannot be conquered or be compelled to submit to a sectional Northern Government, and that even if reduced to a guerrilla warfare, which is not probable, they can hold the Southern country, and render it valueless for at least half a century; fourth, an expression of the Jeffersonian principles of the Democracy, which cannot be too often repeated to the people, that they may see now smoothly, how harmoniously the machinery of the grand fabric of the fathers would move on, if their teachings were not ignored and forgotten; fifth, that the Democracy still behold in the proud banner of the Union the symbol of peace, and still labor for a cessation of hostilities, determined, if possible, to rescue the sweet spirit of Union ere it perished amid the carnage and vengeance of civil war; sixth, that if the Southern States will return to the Union, the Northern States or people will in turn recognize the constitutional amendment, the sovereignty and independence of the Southern States over all questions not expressly delegated to the General Government; Seventh, and that thereupon the Northern and Southern people shall pledge themselves to a hearty support of measures peaceable or forcible, for the acquisition of Canada, Mexico and Cuba, and the freedom of Ireland.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Democrat,) briefly gave the reasons why he could not vote for the amendment, arguing that it was one of the reserved rights of the States to control and manage their peculiar institutions in their own way and destroy the balance of power. He doubted the power to amend the Constitution in the particular proposed. He was not aware that the fathers of the Constitution claimed that one fourth of the States could be stripped of all their rights and property at the pleasure of the other three-fourths. The adoption of the amendment would afford the rebel leaders another topic to arouse the lukewarm, raise additional armies and prolong the war. Let all amendments be made in time of calmness, in a fraternal spirit and with kindness, with a view to the establishment of the peace of the Union in all its parts.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said if anything was left undone which should be done, in order to restore peace to the country, he was prepared to help to do it now. Slavery had been the cause of disturbance for the last thirty years, and if it must perish, slaveholders could not complain, as they had been the architects of their own ruin. Slavery has been the means by which the Southern leaders have wheeled into the line of insurrection, and for this reason, it has lost the support and sympathy it once possessed. Slavery had been a constant source of irritation, and in order to secure the blessings of peace, the great question of its further continuance should be submitted to the people for their decision. He reviewed the political history of the country for the past generation, to show the progress of the slavery question, and the aggressive advances of the advocates and friends of slavery.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) said he was happy to follow in debate a gentleman from a slave State, (Mr. KING) and, he believed, a slaveholder, in advocating an amendment to the Constitution by the adoption of which slavery is to be abolished throughout this land. He denied that there was property in man, slavery not having the sanction of justice or harmony and standing here an outlaw.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) replied to the charges of a want of constitutional power to pass this amendment. They came from the wrong side when used by those opposed to the proposition. There never was a highwaymen who did not regard the law which punished him as unjust. There was no statute in any State establishing slavery. It had grown up by stealth in the body politic, and by usage had become familiarized. That which was robbery and injustice in the beginning, cannot by lapse of time become just and honorable.

Mr. MCBRIDE discussed the constitutional power to amend the Constitution. As to the duty of putting an end to slavery, there was one patriotic answer—in the affirmative. Slavery, too long pursuing its criminal practices, demanded sentence and execution, without benefit of clergy.

The House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

BILLS NOTICED.

To provide for the regulation and government of the Central Park, New-York.

To amend the tax law by placing personal on the same footing as real property.

To incorporate the Studio Building Association of New-York.

To extend the Second-avenue Railroad, New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To provide a parade-ground for the military of New-York.

To fix the compensation of the members of the New-York Common Council at $2,500 per annum.

To provide additional means of relief for sick and wounded soldiers of this State in the service.

To provide for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. COLE—That County Treasurers be required to report to the Bureau of Military Statistics, by the 25th of January, the amounts expended in their respective counties for bounties and other objects connected with enlistments. Adopted.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—That the Commissioners for building a public market in New-York report within ten days the amount thus far expended by them, and for what purpose. Adopted.

By Mr. ANDREWS—That the President be requested to waive in the interest of the minority all non-essential questions, and promptly direct an exchange of all prisoners upon equitable terms. Adopted.

The resolution appointing Messrs. MUNGER, WHITE and HUMPHREY a committee to investigate into the affairs and management of the several departments of the New-York City Government was adopted.

The Ninth Senatorial District contested case was then taken up and argued until the recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to pay a State bounty to volunteers was taken up as the special order, and, after discussion, the following amendment was adopted:

"No bounty to volunteers shall be offered to be paid, or shall be hereafter paid in this State, except from the State Treasury, which shall be a State bounty, and no local bounty under the present or any future call shall be paid any county, town or city."

Progress was then reported. The bill was referred to a select committee, and the subject was made the special order for Thursday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

Ways and Means—Collins of Wayne; Reddington of St. Lawrence; Lord of Tompkins; Brandreth of Westchester; Crandell of Albany; Weaver of Oneida, and Ingraham of New-York.

Commerce and Navigation—Van Buren of New-York; Kimball of Franklin; Godfrey of Erie; C. L. Smith of New-York, and Penfield of Oneida.

Canals.—Wood, of Onondaga; Post, of Chemung; Rankin, of Monroe; Lawrence, of Oswego; Barckley, of Washington; Cutting and Salmon, of New York.

Railroads.—Stanford, of Schenectady; L. H. Hungerford, of Chatauque; Webber, of Schuyler; Worth, of Kings; Shipland, of Tioga; Loutrel, of New-York; W. H. Clark, of Fulton and Hamilton.

Federal Relations.—Reed, of New-York; Bemis, of Steuben; Topham, of Warren; Spoor, of Washington; Sherwood, of Putnam; Weaver, of Oneida.

Banks.—Root, of Oswego; Olcott, of Steuben; L. H. Hungerford, of Chautauque; Murray, of New-York; McNiel, of Queens.

Insurance Companies.—Brandreth, of Westchester; Hasbrouck, of Rensselaer; Topliff, of Cattaraugus; E. J. Burdett, of Otsego; Lyons, of New-York.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.—Palmer, of Jefferson; Leferan, of Ulster; J. W. Brown, of Genesse; Turner, of Queens; Nicholson, of Rockland.

Academies and Schools.—Sandford, of Oswego; Oliver, of Delaware; E. S. Smith, of Yates; Whitman, of Kings; McConville, of Monroe.

Two-thirds and Three-fourths Bills—Pitt, of Orleans; Carpenter, of Columbia; Reed, of New-York; McConville, of Monroe; Vedder, of Kings.

Grievances—Andrus, of Monroe; Hulse, of Orange; A. A. Browne and Hallenbeck, of Greene; Geoghan, of New-York.

Privileges and Elections—Gleason, of Suffolk; Wood, of Onondaga; Edwards, of Saratoga; Bookstaver, of Ulstar, Vedder, of Kings.

Petitions of Aliens—Benus, of Steuben; McCall, of Livingston; O. M. Hungerford, of Albany; McDonald, of New-York; Howard, of Dutchess; Root, of Oswego; Shaw, of St. Lawrence; Seebacher, of New-York; Sammons, of Montgomery.

Claims—Rouse, of Oneida; Lewis, of Alleghany; Lee, of Herkimer; P. C. Tallman, of Westchester; Chapman, of Saratoga.

Public Health—Richardson, of Essex; E. L. Smith, of Yates; H. P. Tallman, of Onondaga; Cooper, of Orange; Boswell, of Kings.

State Charitable Institutions—Morey, of Livingston; Green, of Onondaga; Merserau, of Broome; Bookstaver, of Ulster; and Mr. Keegan, of New-York.

Cities—Perry, of Kings; Angel, of Cattaraugus; Hollis, of Otsego; Morey, of Livingston; Stewart, of New-York; Ward, of New-York; Robertson, of Albany.

Villages—Reddington, of St. Lawrence; Crowell, of Chautauqua; Brunson, of Ontario; Platt, of Suffolk; Eldridge, of Schoharie.

Salt—Green, of Onondaga; Humphrey, of Niagara; Close, of Cayuga; Burns, of Kings; Penfield, of Oneida.

Trade and Manufactures—Post, of Chemung; Andrus, of Monroe; Carpenter, of Columbia; Stewart, of Erie; Haynes, of Kings.

State Prisons—Angel, of Cattaraugus; J. L. Parker, of Cayuga; Kellogg, of Jefferson; Lockwood, of Westchester; Weed, of Clinton.

Engrossed Bills—Edgerton, of Ontario; J. L. Packer, of Cayuga; Squires, of Cortland; Keegan, of New-York; Boswell, of Kings.

Militia—G. Parker, of St. Lawrence; Stafford, of Chenango; Biddlecom, of Jefferson; Lockwood, of Westchester; Davids, of Seneca.

Roads and Bridges—Edwards, of Saratoga; Pickard, of Niagara; N. Clark, of Lewis; Creamer, of New-York; McNiel, of Queens.

Public Lands—Lefevre, of Ulster; Sherman, of Delaware; Tillinghast, of Herkimer; Fonda, of Rensselaer; Longyer, of Erie.

Indian Affairs—Close, of Cayuga; Topliff, of Cattaraugus; H. P. Tallman, of Onondaga; Platt, of Suffolk; Malony, of New-York.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Lord, of Tompkins; Strong, of Herkimer; Rodgers, of Wayne; Weller, of Ulster; Nolan, of Albany.

Agriculture—Rankin, of Monroe; McCall, of Livingston; Webster, of Schuyler; Vanderzee, of Albany; Shultz, of Columbia.

Printing—Hasbrouck, of Rensselaer; Squires, of Cortland; Humphrey, of Niagara; W. N. Clark.

Expenditures of the Executive Department—Lyman, of Chenango; Shaw, of St. Lawrence; Crowell, of Chautauqua; Mathews, of Sullivan; J. S. Smith, of New-York.

Expenditures of the House—Crandell, of Allegany; Sanford, of Oswego; G. Parker, of St. Lawrence; P. C. Tallman, of Westchester; Murray, of New-York.

Judiciary—Bonham, of Steuben; Gleason, of Suffolk; Pitts, of Orleans; Sumner, of Chenango; Wilber, of Dutchess; Cutting, of Erie; Mathews, of Sullivan.

Joint Library—Olcott, of Steuben; Cole, of Oneida; Ridgeway, of Richmond; Ingraham, of New-York, and Edgerton.

Select Committee on the Bill to Provide for a Uniform State Bounty to Volunteers—Sanford, of Oswego; Gleason, Kimball, Mathews, Longyer, of Erie.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the Brooklyn Water Act.

To incorporate the New-York Sharpshooters' Club.

To regulate the sale of leaf tobacco.

To incorporate the New-York Tom Moore Association.

To incorporate the National Glee Club, of New-York.

To limit appeals to the Court of Appeals.

To incorporate the National Loan and Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the Grand Hotel Company, of New-York.

To incorporate the Army and Navy Savings Bank, of New-York.

Authorizing the consolidation of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies.

To amend the charter of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

Authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad to construct a new track.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

In relation to the payment of officers and clerks in the various departments of the New-York City Government.

For a railroad in the Eleventh-avenue.

Adjourned.

MAJ.-GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

His Removal from Command.

CITY POINT, Monday, Jan. 9.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUTLER is dethroned—ordered to report at Lowell, and Gen. ORD takes his place. R. J. H.

Dispatch to the Herald.

CITY POINT, Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865.

The news of the President's Order No. 1, series of 1865, removing Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER from the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, is causing much comment, but, so far as I can learn, little or no animadversion.

The ostensible grounds for depriving him of his command are undoubtedly his recent *fiascos* of Wilmington and Dutch Gap. But a mountain of dissatisfaction has been accumulating against him for months on account of alleged illegal and arbitrary arrests, imprisonments and punishments. It is said that many cases of glaring injustice have come to light, and many others are expected to be developed by his supersedure.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER is ordered to turn over his command, all moneys and Government property, and the civil fund in his possession, to the person named by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT as his temporary successor, and to proceed to Lowell, Mass., and to report to the War Department by letter.

Maj.-Gen. EDWARD OTHO CRESSUP ORD, commanding the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, has been named the temporary successor of Gen. BUTLER, and will at once take charge of the department.

A SERENADE.

Honor to Gens. Hancock, Dix, Hays, Hunt, and Cols. Howe, Lippitt, and Others.

The band of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, which has been home to Wisconsin on a short furlough granted its members by Gen. SHERMAN, is now stopping at the New-England Rooms, en route to rejoin SHERMAN's army.

Monday evening they paid a visit to the Gramercy Park Hotel, where they complimented Col. FRANK E. HOWE with a serenade, discoursing some exceedingly fine music. After an entertainment provided by Col. HOWE had been discussed, the band was taken by the Colonel to the Union League Club Rooms, where Major-Gen. HANCOCK, Major-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Brig.-Gens. HAYS, HUNT and other distinguished military and civil officials were present. Major-Gen. HANCOCK and the other army officers were here serenaded, receiving many warm eulogiums for the repetition of many of the scenes which had enlivened the late victorious march of Gen. SHERMAN's army through Georgia.

Under escort of Col. HOWE and several other members of the club, the band then repaired to the residence of Maj.-Gen. DIX, who responded to the serenade tendered him by throwing open his doors and extending the hospitalities of his mansion to his midnight guests.

Col. LIPPITT, of Rhode Island, Col. ALMY and others, were then serenaded, after which the band partook of hospitalities at the Gramercy Park Hotel, and returned to the New-England Rooms.

THE LAST PEACE SENSATION.

Spicy Comments of the Richmond Journals.

THE BLAIR MISSION.

"SOMETHING WICKED THIS WAY COMES."

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 6.

We would not be superstitious, but we seem to perceive in the air a taint of sulphitic odors of Washington.

"By the pricking of your thumbs
You can tell when something wicked this way comes!"

It is not yet clear, but will, probably, soon be plain enough, what particular piece of Yankee villainy and treachery lurks under the unofficial visit of BLAIR, Sr., and BLAIR, Jr., within our lines.

This is an exact repetition of the performances of KIRKE and JAQUESS, two spies, who were entertained at our expense in the Spotswood, were closeted with the President, and afterwards went home and published all they saw and heard, by way of a campaign document for LINCOLN's election. Mr. DAVIS had deep respect, it seems, for the character of those spies, and pressed their hands "with effusion." It is true, our Secretary of State was obliged to make an issue of veracity with the ruoges, but which version of the story, that of the ruoges or Secretary was most generally believed by the discerning public, we have no means of learning.

These two fresh spies (for Yankee spies go in pairs like Nisus and Euryalus,) arrived some time since at GRANT's headquarters, and have, no doubt, applied, as the first pair did, for leave to visit Richmond, not that they are commissioned by anybody or have anything whatever to say in the slighest degree bearing upon public affairs.

In one respect this pair differs from KIRKE and JACQUESS—whereas the latter were quite unknown, the BLAIRS are well known, and what is known of them is decidedly unfavorable. Herein JACQUESS had the advantage. These Messrs. BLAIR are, and have been—to serve them up in one word—a pair of regular Washington politicians, speculators in elections, and jobbers in public moneys. It is impossible to conceive any two Yankees in all the North more unlikely to have an honest mind in coming to Richmond at this day.

Any given couple of Hebrew blockade-runners would be more welcome visitors, because they would at least smuggle in to us certain useful commodities. It is not possible just yet to say what snare lies hid under this expedition, or what object of disunion and treason is to be served by it. But of one thing we are very sure: these men, not being commissioners authorized to open negotiations between the Government of the United States and the Confederate Government, are spies. Will the Government authorize their visit, or has it already done so?

The question is really not put vexatiously, nor with any view to embarrass the Government. Indeed, said Government will embarrass itself very little by reason of anything we may say upon the subject. Yet it is no very small matter that any Yankee novel-maker, or colonel, or newspaper editor, or Washington lobby member, who may choose to come here and look about him, and thrust himself into the cabinets and closets of the President and heads of departments, and take notes all the while which may be serviceable to his Government in their plan of conquering us—can get full permission and *carte blanche* so to do. It is no light matter by any means.

We have all of us a very considerable interest in the successful prosecution of the present struggle—no less than the interest of life or death for us and ours. A deep interest, also, in the maintenance of the dignity of this country and of the Government which we have created to guide it. We desire to see our Government, of course, receive commissioners to treat of peace if they be sent, but not to see it fraternize with individual enemies who may wander hither, or entertain spies as the honored guests of the Confederacy.

We can very well guess beforehand what are to be the topics of discourse with the BLAIRS, both father and son, in case they are granted an audience. They have nothing to propose, but will merely give it as their private opinion that unconditional surrender, the abolition of slavery, destruction of the Confederate Government, army and debt, might still save us from utter annihilation; that LINCOLN is full of compassion and loving kindness, having no pleasure in the death even of rebels, and that true repentance and amendment of life may still move him to spare our lives, or at least some of our lives, not that they can promise anything.

THE BLAIRS SPIES.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 6.

The mission, it appears, would succeed better if directed to Raleigh instead of Richmond, yet the Confederate Government resides at Richmond. The President, who alone, with the advice and consent of the Senate, can act, is here, and the Senate is here.

The mission, therefore, is not for the settlement of terms by the only partners who can settle them. Its great object is to break up the Confederacy by alienating the States separately. Else why not go to Raleigh? In other words, the Blairs are spies, and come here avowedly to sow dissensions. We wish they would go to Raleigh. They both richly deserve hanging; and if they go there upon such a mission as that, without first obtaining the consent of the military authorities, which they never can obtain, they will get what they richly deserve to a certainty.

The cool impudence of the proposition is absolutely delightful. They tell all whom it may concern beforehand, the President among them, that they are coming here to sow dissension among us and break up the Confederacy if they can, and they seek permission from the authorities to prosecute their mission. Was there ever any proposition so unblushingly Yankee. The Southern people are to be undeceived by the BLAIRS. They are to be assured that subjugation and dominion over them, and that devastation and spoliation are not intended. They are coolly to be asked to disbelive the evidences of their own senses, and when GRANT tells the world that the crow cannot fly over the valley without carrying its own rations, he meant merely to propagate one of those grim Yankee jokes in which Yankeedom so much delights. That when SHERIDAN says he has burned two thousand barns in the valley, he is deceiving his Government. When SHERMAN cut wood sixty miles long through Georgia, burning, murdering and plundering as he goes, he is merely letting off a little extra gas.

The Yankees do not mean spoliation—the thousands of spoons the Yankees have stolen, and the tens of thousands of horses and cattle they have driven off or killed, the pianos, pictures, table linen, women's dresses, &c., to the value of millions of dollars which they have appropriated. These are not objects of spoliation.

The kind, affectionate Yankees, who are so anxious to bring us to our duty, that they may murder us by scores whenever they pass through our country, mean none of these things. What they do mean is an abolition crusade. Permit them to set free all the negroes; let them strike dead the thousand millions of property in the South, and they will be satisfied.

The *Tribune* confesses that the object of the mission is not to obtain peace, but political advantage. It saw the fatal effects of peace negotiations last Summer, and it hopes to derive like advantages from a similar course at present. It knows that there are Legislators and Governors of States always seeking to assail the Government on this side, and it wishes to ferment this disposition. We hope, being thus forwarned of their object, the BLAIRS will not be allowed to come within our lines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Sentinel* says editorially: "We shall, notwithstanding this warning of the *Tribune*, not pronounce upon the authority and the precise object of their mission until they shall have presented their credentials and stated their errand. We do not suppose that such an embassy as that of JAQUESS and GILMORE would be entered upon. The Messrs. BLAIR, if they expect to be received, will surely come in frank character if not upon a frank errand. If these citizens, high in position and in the confidence of President LINCOLN, are come to tender us the olive branch of peace, and to denounce, in behalf of the Washington Government, that war which has been so malignant and so cruelly waged against us, nothing could be more grateful. If they come, however, as mere will and strategy hunters, then they will but add fresh insult, and attempt a treachery unworthy of men of honor. We will stand on our guard and await developments."

The *Examiner*, in treating on the same subject, ridicules the BLAIRS, and calls old BLAIR "an officious busybody in a state of second childhood," and recalling his attempt to get MCCLELLAN out of LINCOLN's way, argues that he is on just such another fool's errand.

A REBEL PEACE FLURRY.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS SAID TO HAVE GONE NORTH ON A PEACE MISSION.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel, Jan. 2.

It was rumored in town, last evening, that Hon. A. H. STEPHENS had gone to Washington on a peace mission. Many believe that the rumor is a correct one. We doubt it, however.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 6.

The above is all bosh. Mr. STEPHENS is in Richmond.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The House, to-day, voted for United States Senator, with the following result: HENRY WILSON, 207; Gov. ANDREW, 12; R. C. WINTHROP, 4.

The Weather.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

A severe snow-storm prevails, which is likely to impede travel.

THE BANK FORGERIES.

The Trial of Ira Garadier for Forgery—His Conviction and Sentence.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People vs. Ira Garadier.—The prisoner in this case was one of the gang recently arrested, charged with forging the name of Mr. Richard D. Lathrop to a check for $25,000, upon which they obtained $25,000 in Seven-Thirty Bonds from the Bank of Commerce. Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, appeared for the People, and ex-Judge Stuart, with Mr. Spencer, for the defence.

Before calling his first witness, the District-Attorney asked if Mr. Vail and Mr. Moore, of the Bank of Commerce, were present. Not answering, he asked the Court for an attachment against them, saying that it was always your Citizens' Association men, your solid business men, who obstructed the wheels of justice by neglecting to obey the mandates of the Court when required as witnesses. The attachment was granted.

James McLauchlan, sworn for the prosecution.—I am 17 yers of age, and have been a clerk in a Real Estate office; I was not in that office in September last; I was looking for a situation then. I never saw the prisoner before September 21; I saw him on that day at the Park Hotel, corner of Beekman and Nassau-street; he was sitting on a chair outside; he asked me if I would take a letter to the Bank of Commerce; I said I would; I took it and waited for an answer; Mr. Vail gave me the answer, and I took it back to Weed, corner of Beekman and Nassau; he asked me to meet him again at the same place the next day; the letter was addressed to Mr. Vail, of the Bank of Commerce; I knew where the Bank was; he asked me if I was working, and I said no; he said he was opening a place down town and wanted a boy; he told me to meet him the next day and he would hire me for $4 a week; he gave me 25 cents; the next day, about twelve, I went to the same place but did not see Mr. Weed; I did not see him for a month afterward, and then it was at the Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street; this is the man now sitting here on trial.

Samuel C. Moore, sworn for the prosecution—I am clerk in the Bank of Commerce; I first saw this boy on the 21st of September last, between 12 and 1 o'clock; he came into the office and gave a note to Mr. Vail, who opened it, and handed it to me to answer; Mr. Moore identified the note and it was read in evidence; I replied to this note, put it into an envelope and addressed it to H. W. Weed; witness also identified his answer; the next day the boy returned with the same note with an answer to it written on the back and signed by Weed; there was a check on the Mechanics' Bank inclosed. [Check indentified by witness and read in evidence.] On receiving this note and check I took twenty-five seven-thirty notes of $1,000 each, delivered them to the boy and he went away.

Edward G. Cook, sworn.—I am paying-teller in Mechanics' Bank. [Check shown witness.] This is a spurious document altogether; Mr. Lathrop keeps no account in our bank; the certification is forged.

Cross-examined.—I do not know Mr. Lathrop's hand-writing.

William Faxon, sworn for the prosecution.—I am of the firm of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.; I am well acquainted with Mr. Lathrop's signature; he is now sick in bed; the signature to this check is forged; he keeps no account in the Mechanics' Bank.

Henry F. Vail sworn for the prosecution—I know this boy; this is the note handed to me by him on the 21st of September.

James McLauchlan recalled—On the second day I went at 12 o'clock; I saw a strange man called O'Brien; he asked me if I was the boy Mr. Weed hired; I said yes, and he gave me a note to take to Lathrop, Luddington & Co.; there was no answer, and I came back to the hotel corner of Beekman and Nassau streets; he then gave me another note to take to the Bank of Commere; I took it and waited for an answer; Mr. Moore gave me a package; it was too large to go in the pocket-book, and I put them both in one hand and went up town; in Nassau, near John-street, I met O'Brien, and he took the package from me, saying that Weed was at the Park Hotel waiting for me and wanted to see me; I went there, but did not find him; I told no one of my appointment with him, except my mother.

Cross-examined.—From the first day that I saw prisoner until I saw him in the station-house, I had not seen him anywhere; I did not see him on the second day; all that I ever had to do with him was on the 21st day of September, when he gave me the letter; I did not know what the letter contained; it was the only time I ever saw him; prisoner had on a high silk hat and black vest and pants.

The prosecution here rested.

Judge Stuart, for the defence, moved the court to instruct the jury to acquit the prisoner at this stage of the proceedings on the ground that the proof did not sustain the indictment, which was for making and uttering a forged check.

Mr. Hall objected to any such motion being made.

His Honor said that the District-Attorney had a right to go to the jury.

Counsel for the defence then moved the discharge of the prisoner on the ground of variation between the proof and the indictment. He argued that the proof showed at most that the prisoner was only an accessory before the fact; to make him a principal it was necessary to show that he was present when the felony was committed. All that was shown against Garadier was that he handed a preparatory letter to the boy to give to the Cashier of the bank. His Honor overruled the motion, and Joseph Eustice was called for the defence: I am one of the Detective Police force; I know Patterson; he is a man about five feet seven or eight, sandy complexion, prominent nose and gray eyes; I arrested O'Brien, Garadier, Patterson and Conklin; I believe Conklin is in the House of Detention for witnesses; he was used as a witness on the police examination.

Cross-examined—I do not know whom he was a witness against. Mr. Spencer put in evidence a statement of the boy made to Officers Young and Hays, containing a description of Garadier; the description was read to the jury.

Counsel for the defence then said they would call Conklin the confederate of these parties, as witness, and the court sent an officer after him.

George T. Conklin sworn for the defence.

Mr. Spencer desired to enter a protest against the examination of this witness, as one of the counsel for the prisoner: witness testified that he was detained as a witness in the House of Detention; I was a witness in the Bank of Commerce forgeries, when the case was before the Police Magistrate; I know the prisoner; I have seen this check before; I was present when it was made; It was made at Collins Hotel in Canal-street; I was there when it was made; I suppose I was interested in the object for which it was made; Ira Garadier was not present when it was made; I did not see Garadier, nor did I know whether he was in the City of New-York on the day when the check was made.

Cross-examined—I saw him on the day before in Fourth-avenue; Patteson, Spencer and Pettus were there; we afterward met at No. 61 Liberty-street, between ten and twelve; from there Garadier and myself went up Liberty-street and Nassau-street to the Park Hotel; I went into the Park Hotel and Garadier gave a letter to the boy now here; I do not remember seeing him afterward on that day; the next day we went to Nassau-street, near Beekman; at Brand's, on Fourth-avenue, the letter to Vail was written; Garadier was present at the time.

Redirect.—Garadier did not write this letter; Spencer Pettus wrote the letter; Spencer Pettus wrote the indorsement of Weed's name.

By the Court.—I do not know where the stamp of the bank certification came from; this was not talked over in my presence before.

The defence here rested, and counsel renewed the motion to instruct the jury to acquit on the ground of variance between the proof and indictment. His Honor overruled the motion, and the case was summed up by both sides. His Honor delivered a clear and able charge, and the Jury, after a short consultation, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

The prisoner was then brought up for sentence. His Honor said: Garadier, you belong to a gang of men organized to plunder the banks.

[The prisoner interrupting.] No, Sir, I don't.

His Honor said that in consideration of the recommendation of the jury he should sentence him to be confined in the State Prison for three years and eight months.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The Legislature met to-day. The Senate organized by appointing EDWARD W. SCUDDER, of Mercer, President; JOHN W. MEEKER, of Essex, Secretary; ISAAC R. WILSON, Engrossing Clerk, and all the old officers.

The House met at 3 P. M. A resolution that a majority would be required to elect officers was offered. A motion to table it was lost, by a vote of 30 against 30, and it was then postponed until to-morrow. A motion prevailed to proceed to elect a Speaker. The first ballot stood, 30 for TAYLOR, (Dem.,) of Monmouth, and 30 for JOSEPH CROSSWELL, (Rep.,) of Union.

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Marine.

HOLMES HOLE, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The U. S. revenue steamer *Ashuelot*, Capt. GRAHAM, bound from New-York to Eastport, put in here to-day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 10, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 .C.	111⅛	50	Erie R. Pref.......	97½
10,000	do.........b30	111¾	58	do............	97
16,000	U. S.6s, 5-20s.C.	109⅛	410	Hudson R. R......	107
13,000	do...........	109¼	300	do............	106⅞
79,000	do...new iss.	109⅛	100	do.........b30	107⅛
145,000	do...new iss.	109	300	do............	106¾
500	U. S.5s,10-40s.C. Small........	104⅛	200	do.........s10	106¾
			100	do.........s10	106⅞
1,500	do...........	102¼	200	do............	107¼
25,000	do...........	102⅜	700	Reading R........	115¾
3,000	Mo. State 6s....	67⅛	1700	do.........s30	115½
2,000	Ill. War Loan..	98	400	do............	115⅞
5,000	BrooklynCity6s, W'r L'n.x-int.	107	40	Sixth-Av. R......	112
			300	Mich. Cen. R.. ...	112⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer..b30	33	200	do.........b10	112¾
3,000	Mich.S. S.F.Bs.	105	100	do............	112¾
6,000	Al. & T. H.In..	80	50	M. S. & N. I.......	74⅛
2,000	Dl.,Lac.& W.2d.	112	100	do.........s60	73½
3,000	Cl. & To.S.F.B.	106	300	do............	74¼
20,000	Mar. 2d M. B...	20	100	Ill. Cen. R.....s10	127¼
2,500	Amer. Gold....	225	100	do............	127⅛
28	Shoe & Leath.B'k.	110	100	do.........s10	127
40	Mechanics' Bk....	115	100	do............	127¼
50	Man. Gas. Co.....	185	200	Clev. & Pitts......	95½
100	Penn. Coal Co....	198	200	do............	95¼
400	Nic. Transit......	5	400	do............	95⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr.....	45⅛	100	do.........s10	95¼
800	do...........	46	100	do.........s60	94¼
40	Del.& Hud.C.Co...	209	1000	do.........s10	95
100	Quick. Min.Co....	98¾	300	Chi. & N. W......	39¾
100	do...........	98	800	do............	40
300	Copake Iron M....	4¼	300	do............	40¼
100	Ashburton Coal...	16	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr....	70¾
100	N. Y. Cen......s15	116⅛	100	do.........b30	71
100	do.........b10	117⅛	200	do............	70⅝
100	do...........	117¼	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	103⅛
700	Erie Railway.....	83½	200	do.........s30	103⅛
600	do...........	83⅝	50	Chi.,Bur.&Q.R....	119⅛
600	do.........s60	83	25	do............	120
100	do.........s30	83⅛	125	M. & P.Du C.R....	45
200	do.........s60	82¾	100	do............	45¼
500	do...........	83⅞	100	do............	45⅜
100	do...........	83¾	100	do.........b30	46
56	Buff.&StateLineR	200	100	do.........b30	45¾

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S.6s,5-20s.C. New issue.....	109¾	1400	Erie Railway....	84
			100	do.........b10	84
1,000	do...........	109⅛	1500	do............	84⅛
10,000	U. S.5s,10-40s.C.	102½	100	do.........b10	84¼
10,000	Treas. N., 7-30s. April & Oct...	119	100	do.........s5	84
			100	do.........s5	84⅛
1,000	U. S.6s,1yr.Cer.	97⅜	1000	do............	84⅛
3,000	Mo. State 6s....	67	500	do............	84⅜
10,000	Am. Gold......	222¾	250	Hudson Riv. R....	107¾
200	Canton Co........	34½	300	do............	108
100	Mar. M. Co.......	14¼	100	C., B., & Q. R....	119
100	Cum Coal Pref.b20	45⅜	100	To. & Wab.R.	51
200	N. Y. Cen........	117	10	Mich. Cen. R.....	114
800	do...........	116⅛	100	do............	113
500	Cleve. & Pitts....c	94½	100	do............	112¾
500	do.........s10	94⅛	100	do............	112⅜
1000	do.........b30	95⅛	200	M. S. & N. I......	74
500	Chi. & N. W......	39¾	20	M. S. & N. I G....	147
1300	do...........	39⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R.....	103⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P.M.

$30,000	U. S.6s.5-20s.C. Old issue......	109⅛	100	Chi. & N W......	40⅛
			350	do............	40
800	N. Y. Cen. R.....	117	200	do............	39¾
100	do.........c	117	100	do.........b10	39¾
1800	Erie R.........s3	83⅛	100	do.........s30	39½
100	do.........c	83¼	300	do............	39⅝
1300	do...........	83¼	700	do............	39⅝
1400	do.........b3	83⅛	200	do.........s5	39⅜
100	do.........c	83⅛	100	do.........b5	39⅜
300	do.........s3	83¼	100	do.........s3	39⅝
200	Hud. Riv. R....s3	107¼	500	do............	35½
700	do...........	107½	200	Chic.&N.W.Pr....	70⅜
100	do.........b3	107⅛	100	do.........c	70¼
200	do.........s3	107½	100	do.........s3	70⅝
500	do...........	107¾	500	do.........s5	70⅝
200	do...........	108	200	do.........c	70⅝
300	M. S. & N. I. R...	74	100	do.........s5	70⅜
100	do.........b3	74	100	do.........b4	70⅝
100	do.........s3	73⅞	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C..	100½
100	do...........	73¾	50	do.........s3	101
400	do.........s3	72¾	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	14¾
100	do.........b10	74	200	do.........b3	14¾
300	do.........c	72¾	100	do.........c	14¾
100	do...........	73⅞	200	do.........s3	14¾
100	Clev. & Pitts....b3	94⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie R............	84⅝	100	Hud. Riv. R....b3	109⅜
1200	do...........	84½	100	do............	109
100	do.........s10	84⅜	100	do............	109⅝
100	do.........s5	84⅜	100	do.........b3	110
100	do.........s3	84⅝	200	do............	110
100	M. S. & N. I......	74¼	100	do............	110⅛
100	do...........	74	100	do............	110¼
100	do.........b10	74¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts..s30	95
100	Chi. & R. I. R...s3	103¾	400	do............	95¼
100	Chi. & N. W.....	39⅞	100	do............	95⅛
200	do.........s10	39⅝	100	do.........b3	95

Tuesday, Jan. 10—P. M.

We learn that the Government at Washington has open policies of insurance with the Marine underwriters in this City to cover Cotton from Savannah, to be immediately shipped by the Collector of the port of New-York, now at Savannah, to his own address as Special Agent of the Government. The Cotton will be inventoried at Savannah for whom it may concern, and then shipped to this market to be promptly sold, either to Domestic or Export buyers. The probability is that nearly the whole 25,000 or 30,000 bales will come by steam-transports, and if taken up on arrival for Export and the transhipments for Liverpool should also be made by steam, the Cotton will be laid down in England in three weeks from the date of its movement from Savannah.

The Gold Room fell off 2@3 ℘ cent. to-day, the speculators either getting tired of the tameness of their transactions for the past five or six days, between 226@227½ ℘ cent., or else apprehensive of the Savannah Cotton movement. Exchange on London was dull for the *Australasian* at 109½ ℘ cent. for Gold.

The Money market is fully restored to a steady supply to the Brokers at 7 ℘ cent. It is understood that the Treasury will afford all proper time and facilities for paying up the subscriptions of Saturday to the 10-40 Loan; so that the National Banks, for themselves and their constituents who subscribed through them, may avail of the privilege of collecting and paying the 5 ℘ cent. Legal Tender Notes with the accumulated interest. It is not likely that any important drafts will be made upon them for Greenbacks to disturb the Money market or retard subscriptions to the Popular 7.30 ℘ cent. Loan, which are now rapidly on the increase.

Owing to the rain-storm, business in Wall and William streets to-day has been generally dull. At the Stock Exchange, the Brokers operating for a further fall in the Railways would seem to be in the majority, and a large *Bear* interest is being created in the New-York and Western Roads. Hudson River was weakest to-day among the former, and Michigan Central among the latter.

The Government Stocks were steady at the early Board, and gained strength on Wall-street after the Board. There continues to be a large investment business in parcels of $1,000 to $5,000@$10,000, and a good many orders on speculation since the withdrawal of the 10-40 Loan from subscription. Later in the day there was an increased demand for the 6 ℘ cents. of 1881, which went up to 111½ ℘ cent. ex coupon; for the 5-20s at 109⅜@½, and for the 10-40s at 102½@102⅝ ℘ cent.

There was also a decided improvement in Erie shares, under a large demand, at and after the Second Board. The intimation in our report of yesterday that the market has already taken pretty much the whole of the 50,000 new shares created under the Act of the Legislature of 1864, whether originally sold for or borrowed upon by the Company, has given more confidence to buyers, who had previously hesitated, in dread of the great weight of the last 25,000 or 28,000 shares of this new Equipment Stock, understood to have been advanced upon by Mr. Drew, one of the Directors of the Company, and a large Stock Jobber on his own account. The use of the Stock by Mr. D. is, of course, not final, nor do we learn that his advances to the Company cover more than two-thirds of its value, if so much. There was some talk on the Street this afternoon, to the effect that at least a portion of the other Directors are inclined to insist upon an early settlement of this large and singularly loose transaction, but whether the Executive, Mr. Berdell, or Vice-President, Gen. Diven, are of the number, we could not learn.

The following quotations were made at the close of busines, at 4 o'clock Among the Railways, Hudson River recovered 4 ℘ cent. from the extreme decline. Gold about 224 ℘ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	111	111⅛	Pittsburgh.....	96	95
U. S. 5-20's......	109⅛	109⅜	Northwest......	40	40
T. Certificates..	97¾	97¾	N. West Pref....	71⅛	70⅞
N. Y. Central...	118	117	Rock Island....	104	103¾
Erie	84¼	84¾	Fort Wayne.....	101⅝	101
Hudson..........	109¾	110	Cum'land Coal..	46	45½
Reading.........	117	116	Quicksilver....	98¾	98½
Mich. Southern..	74⅞	74⅛	Mariposa.......	15	14½
Illinois Cen.....	128	127	Ohio & M. Certfs	33¼	32½

The First National Bank received to-day $238,000 for the popular 7-30 ℘ cent. Loan.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........	112	Bank of N. Amer....	105
Merchants'.........	113	Hanover............	100
Union..............	120	Irving..............	105
America............	135	Peoples'............	108
City...............	160	Market..............	100
Commerce...........	110	Shoe and Leather....	109
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	100	Corn Exchange.......	110
Mercantile.........	125	Commonwealth........	101
American Exc.......	129¾	Central National....	104
Bank of the Republic.	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	104	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref..	85
N. Y.Cen. 6s, '87......	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	80
N. Y Cen. 7s, '76......	116	Chi. & N. W. Int.B....	94⅛
Erie 1st mort. '68......	103	Chi. & N. W. 1sts......	95
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83....	112	L. & W. Bonds..........	104
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80...	100	Tol. & Wab. 1sts. m....	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88 .	100	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.....	100
Buff.N.Y.&E.1stm., '77.	105	Tol. & Wab. 2ds........	82
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69..	107	Tol. & Wab. int. bonds.	85
H. R. 7s,2ds,M,S.F.'85.	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......	105
Hud. R. 7s bonds '67...	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	109⅛
Harlem 1stm., '69—'72.	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	100⅛
Chi.,B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts.	114	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	79⅛
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ℘ c......	94	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts..	56
Nor. Ind. G. L., '68.....	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.........	102
M. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 ℘ c.	105	Peninsular R.R.B.......	85
Alton & T. H. 1sts......	96⅛		

The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company have declared their usual half-yearly Dividend of Ten per cent., being the sixteenth consecutive division of profits at the same rate. The Continental Fire has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 7 per cent.

The transfer of the Erie Company will close on the 16th instant, (next Monday,) and the Illinois Central on the 20th instant, for their February Dividends.

Mr. Edward K. Willard of the New-York Stock Exchange has established, with Mr. James Struthers, a new Stock firm, at No. 4 Wall-street (lately occupied by the First National Bank,) under the style of Willard & Struthers.

The old Middletown Bank of Orange County has declared its forty-eighth regular half yearly Dividend of 4 ℘ cent, Currency; an extra Dividend of 4 ℘ cent. Currency, and an extra Dividend of 8 ℘ cent in Gold, and will soon pass into the National system.

The following table is taken from the annual review of the *American Railroad Journal*:

RAILWAY COST AND PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	Mileage. Total.	Mileage. Completed.	Cost of Road and Equipm't.
Maine..............	640.59	509.37	$18,297,635
New-Hampshire....	687.73	659.32	22,572,830
Vermont...........	586.17	586.17	23,841,120
Massachusetts.....	1,348.55	1,280.93	58,979,200
Rhode Island.......	151.74	119.24	4,571,496
Connecticut........	715.07	635.07	22,697,496
New-York..........	3,570.92	2,869.47	135,623,240
New-Jersey........	1,001.25	836.27	38,964,372
Pennsylvania......	4,323.01	3,610.29	169,184,691
Delaware..........	182.59	126.90	4,548,850
Maryland & D.of C.	699.40	407.30	23,847,123
West Virginia......	361.50	361.50	22,126,393
Kentucky..........	898.40	564.20	20,877,180
Ohio...............	3,954.33	3,389.65	121,147,588
Michigan..........	1,614.50	874.22	36,130,367
Indiana............	2,482.50	2,199.40	71,318,673
Illinois............	3,600.70	3,119.40	117,375,533
Wisconsin.........	1,449.70	1,045.20	41,880,302
Minnesota.........	1,584.00	161.00	7,700,000
Iowa...............	2,037.10	804.80	27,715,052
Missouri...........	1,412.39	925.75	51,187,275
Kansas............	360.00	40.00	1,400,000
California.........	628.98	147.30	7,870,000
Oregon............	19.50	19.50	500,000
To'l in loyal States.	34,310.62	25,372.25	$1,050,356,406
Virginia...........	2,054.48	1,378.70	$45,146,843
North Carolina.....	1,352.42	977.30	19,308,018
South Carolina.....	1,072.93	988.93	22,423,690
Georgia............	1,635.23	1,421.22	29,169,513
Florida............	586.50	401.50	8,628,000
Alabama...........	1,434.70	891.16	21,351,102
Mississippi........	1,072.12	867.12	24,112,507
Tennessee.........	1,392.49	1,317.78	33,977,478
Arkansas..........	701.33	3.850	3,800,000
Louisiana.........	838.00	335.75	13,627,664
Texas.............	2,787.00	451.50	16,509,772
To'l in rebel States.	14,927.20	9,069.46	$237,054,587
Grand total....	49,237.82	34,441.71	$1,287,310,993

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company have declared a half-yearly Divident of 5 ℘ cent. The earnings, in gross, of the Road were:

1864..............................	$2,512,315 50
Expenses..........................	1,505,636 54
Net increase......................	$1,006,678 96

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $1,905,726, against $2,474,055 the corresponding week of last year.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $4,124,169 33; for Customs, $88,200; Payments, $6,921,999 11; on account of Loan, $743,900; Balance, $23,435,221 81.

At the annual election, held Jan. 10, 1865, of the Ninth National Bank, of the city of New-York, No. 363 Broadway, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: William A. Kobbe, Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., Geo. A. Wicks, Barnet L. Solomon, Geo. A. Fellows, Solomon L. Hull, Chas. Minzesheimer, J. O. Whitehouse, Joseph U. Orvis. Mr. Orvis was unanimously reëlected President. Total votes cast for each, 6,054

The Whale Fishery in 1864.

From the interesting review of the trade of the year 1864, given in the New-Bedford *Shipping List*, we glean the following statistics:

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage employed in the whale fishery, since 1844, have been as follows:

	Ships & Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Tonnage.
Jan. 1, 1865..........	227	5	44	79,690
Jan. 1, 1864..........	258	5	41	88,785
Jan. 1, 1863..........	301	10	42	103,146
Jan. 1, 1862..........	372	10	41	125,465
Jan. 1, 1861..........	459	14	41	158,746
Jan. 1, 1860..........	508	19	42	176,842
Jan. 1, 1859..........	561	19	45	195,115
Jan. 1, 1858..........	587	18	49	203,148
Jan. 1, 1857..........	593	22	40	204,209
Jan. 1, 1856..........	585	21	29	199,141
Jan. 1, 1855..........	584	20	34	199,842
Jan. 1, 1854..........	602	28	38	208,399
Jan. 1, 1853..........	599	30	32	206,286
Jan. 1, 1852..........	558	27	35	193,990
Jan. 1, 1851..........	502	24	27	171,971
Jan. 1, 1850..........	510	20	13	171,484
Jan. 1, 1849..........	581	21	12	196,110
Jan. 1, 1848..........	621	22	16	210,663
Jan. 1, 1847..........	670	31	21	230,218
Jan. 1, 1846..........	678	35	22	233,189
Jan. 1, 1845..........	643	35	17	218,655
Jan. 1, 1844..........	595	41	9	200,147

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE WHALE FISHERY, JANUARY 1, 1865.

	Ships and Barks.	Brigs.	Schs.	Tonnage.
New-Bedford..........	173	..	2	58,042
Fairhaven............	5	1	1	1,703
Westport.............	10	..	..	2,497
Dartmouth............	4	..	..	1,118
Mattapoisett.........	2	..	..	343
Sippican.............	..	..	2	221
Dist. of N. Bedford..	194	1	5	63,923
Edgartown............	6	..	..	2,288
Nantucket............	6	..	1	2,037
Holmes' Hole.........	1	..	..	257
Boston...............	..	..	3	424
Beverly..............	..	1	1	238
Salem................	..	1	..	159
Provincetown.........	..	..	23	2,630
New-London...........	11	2	11	5,376
Warren...............	1	..	..	351
Sag Harbor...........	8	..	..	2,007
Total, Jan. 1, 1865..	227	5	44	79,690

Showing a diminution of 31 ships and barks, an addition of 3 schooners, and a total diminution of 9,093 tons.

IMPORTS FOR 1864.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford..........	48,172	35,883	224,250
Fairhaven............	1,278	711	600
Westport.............	2,241	32	—
Dartmouth............	500	525	—
Mattapoisett.........	881	4	700
Sippican.............	155	9	—
District of N. Bedford..	53,227	37,164	225,550
New-London...........	915	8,091	149,400
Nantucket............	78	18	—
Provincetown.........	1,850	1,742	2,600
Salem................	90	20	—
Edgartown............	153	1,525	15,650
Falmouth.............	931	232	1,700
Sag Harbor...........	1,133	605	3,700
Boston...............	3,894	9,611	159,000
New-York.............	2,101	12,955	202,650
Total................	64,372	71,863	760,450

IMPORTS FROM 1846 TO 1865.

Imports of	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
1864..........	64,372	71,863	760,450
1863..........	65,055	62,974	488,750
1862..........	55,641	100,478	763,500
1861..........	68,932	133,717	1,038,450
1860..........	73,708	140,005	1,337,650
1859..........	91,408	190,411	1,923,850
1858..........	81,941	182,223	1,540,600
1857..........	78,440	230,941	2,058,900
1856..........	80,941	197,890	2,592,700
1855..........	72,649	184,015	2,707,500
1854..........	76,696	319,837	3,445,200
1853..........	103,077	260,114	5,652,300
1852..........	78,872	84,211	1,259,900
1851..........	99,591	328,483	3,966,500
1850..........	92,892	200,608	2,869,200
1849..........	100,944	248,492	2,281,100
1848..........	107,976	280,656	2,003,000
1847..........	120,753	313,150	3,341,680
1846..........	95,217	207,493	2,276,930
1844..........	157,917	272,730	3,167,142

EXPORTS OF SPERM OIL, WHALE OIL AND WHALEBONE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

1864..........	45,000	12,000	530,000
1863..........	18,366	11,297	279,394
1862..........	27,976	68,583	1,004,981
1861..........	37,547	49,969	1,145,013
1860..........	32,792	13,007	911,226
1859..........	52,207	8,179	1,707,929

Average prices of Sperm and Whale Oil, and Whalebone, for 1864.

	Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.	Whalebone.
January......	162	110	150
February.....	163	110	150
March........	159	104	160
April........	162	109	147
May..........	171	113	151
June.........	195	121	163
July.........	214	141	206
August.......	227	153	193
September....	205	152	193
October......	200	138	225
November.....	205	140	222
December.....	212	146	218

Average price of Sperm Oil for 1864, 178 cents ℘ gal.
Average price of Whale Oil for 1864, 128 cents ℘ gal.
Average price of Whalebone for 1864, 180 cents ℘ ℔.

Stocks of Oils and Whalebone in the United States Jan. 1, 1865.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	℔s. Bone.
New-Bedford..........	17,732	5,179	25,150
Westport.............	1,400	—	—
Boston...............	950	1,000	—
Dartmouth............	—	500	—
Mattapoisett.........	50	—	—
Edgartown............	250	—	—
New-York.............	—	—	145,000
Total................	20,382	6,679	175,150

Stock of Oil and Bone on hand on the 1st of January, in the last Seven Years.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	℔s. Bone.
1865..........	20,382	6,679	170,150
1864..........	31,200	9,344	148,980
1863..........	16,038	23,019	91,500
1862..........	16,132	58,378	295,600
1861..........	15,838	80,469	488,700
1860..........	13,429	96,480	380,600
1859..........	17,176	82,376	400,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 26 bbls. Ashes, 4,150 bbls. Flour, 221 bbls. and 2,943 bags Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 7,467 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 40 bushels Barley, 37,611 bushels Oats, 1,704 bushels Malt, 1,850 packages Provisions, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Has been in less demand, including Java at 50c.@52c.; Rio at 42½c.@47½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 44c.@46c., and St. Domingo at 41½c.@42c. ℘ ℔. Stock to-day, 151,824 packages of all kinds.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at drooping prices. Middlings, $1 15@$1 18 ℘ ℔.

FISH—The market has been inactive, and prices have been somewhat nominal, though, in view of the light stocks, holders are generally very firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have declined about 10c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 6,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 50@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $10 10@$10 45, chiefly at $10 15@$10 25; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands. $11 05@$11 25 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western..........	$9 50	@$9 85
Extra State...........................	10 10	@10 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop,shp'g brands.	11 05	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	11 30	@13 00
Extra Genesee.........................	10 50	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri........	10 60	@15 00

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy.. Sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $10 65@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour steadily favors buyers; sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $10 10@$12 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues very quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 25 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 80 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 280 bbls.

FRUIT—All kinds have been quiet at former prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite heavy at slightly reduced prices. Sales since our last, 14,500 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 53, and Chicago Spring at $2 30 ℘ bushel. Corn has been inactive to-day, at $1 88@$1 90 for Mixed Western, and $1 80@$1 82 for New Yellow Jersey, ℘ bushel; Rye and Barley are also inactive; Oats are in limited demand at steady prices; we quote: Western at $1 07@$1 08; State, at $1 05; Canada, at $1 02@$1 03 ℘ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. Edward Bill reviews thus: "The Flour market remains quiet and inactive, changing slightly in value with the variations in Gold, but chiefly affected by the want of an active demand. Prices are without any material change, although the receipts from the West are gradually falling off as the railroad freights advance. Holders are firm and the daily sales are light, being mostly for the consumptive demand of the city. In wheat the general tone is that of firmness based upon a very light stock and the improving aspect of the English market. There has been rather more doing of late, and a few thousand bushels sold for export. The clearances for the fortnight past show a great falling off in that branch of the trade, having been only 22,802 bushels. Oats are in better demand at the close with a slight improvement. Rye has ruled quiet. Indian Corn of the *new* crop is more plenty, but with our moderate stock of old, prices are without much variation."

HAY—North River is in demand at $1 40@$1 65 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for city use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New continue in fair request, partly for export, at 28c.@52½c., according to quality, ℘ ℔.

LATHS—Have been inactive and nominal in price.

METALS—Have been generally quiet and unsettled.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand at uniform rates.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request, including Resin, at $22 50@$36 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 15 ℘ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale, at $1 47½@$1 52½; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 55; No. 1 Lard at $2 10@$2 20 ℘ gallon.

New Bedford Market, week ending Jan. 9.—The market is dull, and the only transactions in this market are sales of 50 bbls. Sperm at $2 12, and 50 do. do. at $2 20 ℘ gallon for manufacturing, and 480 bbls. South Sea Whale at a price not transpired. In New-York, we learn of sales of two parcels Sperm amounting to 170 bbls., at $2 10 ℘ gallon.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet to-day, at 51c. for Crude; 73c. for refined, in bond, and 93c. for do., free, ℘ gallon. Sales, 1,100 bbls. The week's business in Petroleum, Mr. C. J. Turner notices thus: "The market during the former part of the week under review ruled quiet but firm; toward the close, however, buyers showed more disposition to operate, and a fair business was done at 73½c.@74c. for bonded on the spot, and 75c.@76c. B. O. all this month. Crude, 51½c.@52c., with fair demand, and free refined quiet at 94c.@95c. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls....	10,073	10,073	5,317
Exports of Petroleum, bbls....	1,045	——	4,592

Exports of Petroleum from the United States in

	1862. Gallons.	1863. Gallons.	1864. Gallons.
From New-York......	8,720,273	19,547,604	21,335,784
From Boston.........	1,071,100	2,049,431	1,696,307
From Philadelphia...	2,800,978	5,369,738	7,760,148
From Baltimore......	174,830	915,856	929,971
From Portland.......	120,250	342,082	70,762
Grand total export.	10,887,701	28,250,721	31,792,972

The following table, carefully prepared by the editors of the *Shipping List*, of this city, may be found sufficiently accurate to furnish some guide to those interested:

Stock at New-York, Jan. 1, 1864, of all kinds..bbls.	82,709
Received in 1864..................................	720,100
Total supply.....................................bbls.	802,809
Deduct export from New-York in 1864.bbls.533,394	
And Stock Jan. 1, 1865...............27,228—	560,622
Taken for consumption in 1864..................bbls.	242,187
Taken for consumption in 1863.....................	314,461

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence since our last, 20,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces, 60x68, 28c.; 5,000 do. 60x64, 26½c., light; 8,000 do. 64x64, 29c.; 4,000 do. 64x64, private terms, ℘ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and unsettled to-day. Sales, since our last, 6,900 bbls., in lots, at $42 87½@$43 25 New Mess; $41 75@$42 12½, closing at $42 cash for 1863-4 Mess; $40@$40 50 for New Prime Mess; $40@$40 50 for Thin Mess; and $34 50@$35 25 for New Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, deliverable in January, buyer's option, at $43; 15,000 bbls. New do., same terms, at $43 50; 2,500 bbls. New Mess, February, seller and buyer's options, at $43 75@$44 37½; 5,000 bbls. New Mess, March, buyer, at $44 50; 3,800 bbls. Prime Mess, January, February and March delivery, at $41@$42 25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 17½c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 19c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 150 pkgs. Bacon is still in fair demand; sales transpired since our last of 350 boxes, including Cumberland, at 21½c.; short rib at 22½c. ℘ ℔. Dressed Hogs are quiet at 16⅞c.@17¼c. for Western, and 17¼c.@17½c. for City, ℘ ℔. Lard continues heavy; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24½c., the latter an outside price; also, 300 tcs. February delivery, seller's option, 24½c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues quiet at $21@$24 50 for New Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is unchanged. Beef Hams continue in demand; sales 350 bbls., at $26@$27 ℘ bbl. Butter is quiet at 46c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@48c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in less request at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ℘ ℔.

RICE—Has been inactive and unsettled.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand at about previous prices.

SPICES—Have been quiet and somewhat nominal.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at less buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 340 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 18½c.@22½c., ℘ ℔. Refined continue in request, at 24½c.@29c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 95,000 ℔s., at 17c.@17½c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in request and quoted firm.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 950 bbls., in lots, at $2 24@$2 25 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bbls. Petroleum on private terms; 25 tons Provisions, at 10s. Also, by steamer, 1,500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, at 30s., and 150 bxs. Bacon at 20s. For London—400 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 6d.; 1,400 bxs. Cheese, at 22s. 6d.; 30 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d., and 100 bbls. Pork at 1s. 9d. For Havana—a Russian brig, (2,400 bbls. capacity,) at $1,300 in gold.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, Dec. 29, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of December twenty-seven were read and approved.

Alderman Long asked permission to correct the vote taken yesterday on the resolution increasing the salary of the Superintendent of Cleaning Markets, he having inadvertently voted in the negative, while intending to vote in the affirmative.

Which was granted.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of Cornelius Farley for fitting up polls of Eighth District, Nineteenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Jones—

Bill of John Brennan for fitting up Sixth District, Fourth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Whereas, The New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company were, by the act under which they were incorporated, authorized and empowered to extend their railroad into and through such streets in the City of New-York as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the city may consent to and permit;

Whereas, It has become necessary, for the convenience of the public, to increase the number of railroad-cars propelled by horse-power, running from the Harlem River to the South and Fulton Ferries;

Whereas, The New-York and Westchester Railroad Company has offered to extend their railroad in such manner as to afford the public the requisite accommodation;

Now, therefore, the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York, in Common Common Council convened, do hereby resolve as follows:

Permission is hereby granted to the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company and they are hereby authorized to lay, construct and maintain a double or single track of rails from Harlem River as follows: commencing at Kings Bridge, thence to a double track of rails through Kings Bridge and Bloomingdale road and Broadway to Fifty-seventh-street, thence through Fifty-seventh-street to Lexington-avenue, thence through Lexington-avenue and around Gramercy Park to Irving-place, thence through Irving-place to Fourteenth-street, thence through Fourteenth-street to Fourth-avenue, thence through Fourth-avenue to Bowery, thence through Bowery to New Bowery, thence through New-Bowery to Pearl-street, thence through Pearl-street to Broad-street, thence, by a single track, through Pearl-street to Whitehall-street, and through Whitehall-street to South Ferry; also, by single track, through Broad-street from Pearl to Water-street, through Water-street to Whitehall-street, and through Whitehall-street to South Ferry; also, through Fulton-street, from Pearl to Fulton Ferry, by double track, with the necessary switches and turnouts for the convenient transaction of their business, and to place cars thereon adapted to the convenience and comfort of passengers, and to run the same as often as the public convenience may require. Provided that no other than horse power be used through any of the streets of the city.

Provided, further, that the passenger fare shall not exceed the fare allowed to be charged by other city railroads.

Provided, further, that the said track or tracks shall be laid upon a good foundation, with the most approved rail; the pattern thereof shall be submitted to the Mayor for his approval, and the road thereby authorized to be laid shall be commenced without unnecessary delay, and be completed with all the expedition practicable.

Provided, further, that the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company shall, at their own expense, keep in good order and sufficient repair the pavement in the street between the width of their track.

Provided, further, that the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company shall pay a license fee to the City of New-York of twenty-five dollars per annum for each car on the line hereby authorized.

And provided, further, that the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company shall, within ten days from the passage of this resolution, notify the Mayor in writing of their acceptance thereof.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Houghtalin, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen McKnight, Kelly—2.

A motion was however made to send the paper to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Whereupon, Alderman McKnight objected, basing his objection upon the thirty-seventh section of the Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

The President ruled no expenditure of money being contemplated by the passage of this resolution it was consistent for both Boards to take action on it to-day.

Whereupon the paper was immediately sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Messrs. Byrnes & Cooper to place a sign in front of their premises, number one hundred and sixteen East Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Thomas Devlin to place a sign in front of his premises, number four hundred and forty-seven Pearl-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen giving permission to Augustus Gebhard to keep a show-case in front of his premises.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Dalton for the sum of eighty-one dollars and fifty cents, for loss of horse from pier number twenty-nine North River, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Second-avenue Railroad Company be directed to place their track in its former position in Oliver-street, between Chatham-square and Madison-street, and the street restored to its former condition forthwith. In case of the neglect of the Second-avenue Railroad Company to comply with the resolution within the space of thirty days, the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the same to be removed at the expense of said company.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the proprietors of the New-York Courier, for the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars and five cents, to be in full for bills hereto annexed for advertising, the amount to be charged to the account of printing and advertising.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to have Seventy-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to Broadway, opened according to law.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Kelly, Farley, Long—8.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Hardy, Ottiwell—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to discontinue the widening of Vestry-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Kelly, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Ottiwell—2.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Street Openings in relation to procuring maps, &c.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

By the President—

Invitation from the M. T. Brennan Hose Company, number Sixty, to attend their annual ball at Irving Hall, Friday evening, December thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was accepted.

MOTION.

Alderman Fox moved that the Board do take a recess until four o'clock this P. M.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Long, Alderman Hardy was called to the Chair.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for paving Second-avenue, between Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets.

Which was ordered on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the clerk of this Board be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen published in the New-York Daily News in extenso.

Which was adopted.

By The President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Chairman of the Board of City Canvassers for the amount as passed the said Board of City Canvassers.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

By Alderman Long—

Whereas, Certain contracts exist between the Corporation of the City of New-York with the Manhattan, Metropolitan and Harlem Gas Companies for the supplying of gas in lighting different districts of said city; and

Whereas, It has become expedient to exterminate the same; now be it

Resolved, That each of the said gas companies shall have the right to terminate their respective contract with the Corporation, upon giving a written notice to the Street Commissioner of their desire so to terminate said contract, and the same shall cease, determine and be absolutely at an end ten days after the receipt by said written notice from either of said companies by the Street Commissioner; and be it further

Resolved, That, upon the termination of the said contract in the manner aforesaid, the said Street Commissioner shall, pursuant to law, proceed to make a contract or contracts with the aforesaid companies for the supplying and lighting of the various districts of the city with gas, and fitting up the lamps therein for the period of one year, from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bill of Michael J. Murphy for fitting up polls of Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward, for election of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, ten dollars.

Referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolution that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Colonel John S. Neville, Superintendent of the New-York State Soldiers Depot, for the sum of five hundred dollars as a donation to reimburse said institution for expenses incurred for Croton water for the past two years, and charge the same to the Account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street be opened from Tenth-avenue to the Harlem River, and from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, in the City of New-York, and that the counsel of the corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect, and any other resolution inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

REPORTS.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report on a resolution recommitted and in favor of paying Edward Van Ranst for coaches furnished on reception of Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Third Regiments.

Which was adopten by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from consideration of a report, recommitted on the twenty-seventh instant, concurring to pay William Porter for loss of horse.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jones—1.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the property owners on West-street, between Watts and Hoboken streets, for one-half of the expenses for paving said street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis Many, Treasurer of the Church of the Holy Apostles, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-one cents, to enable him to pay an assessment against said Church for paving the Ninth-avenue, from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth streets, with trap-block payement, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Lynch for the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, being the amount of damages sustained by him by reason of his horse falling off the pier number fourteen, North River, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryan, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that the salary of the Superintendent of Fire Apparatus be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

An ordinance to amend section seventy-one, seventy-two and seventy-three of the revised ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine relating to the Bureau of Taxes.

Which was laid over.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, that the pay of Inspectors on sewers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased to four dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, that the salary of the Second Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection be increased from one thousand five hundred dollars to two thousand dollars per annum, such increase to take effect as from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that the salary of the Superintendent of Street Improvements be increased to the sum of four thousand dollars per annum, said increase to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis McKenna for the sum of two hundred dollars, the same to be for remuneration for loss of horse, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jones—1.

Resolution to grant use of land as a site for the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Brennan for the sum of sixty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents, being the amount illegally assessed against the property of said Brennan, situated on the corner of Eighty-fourth street and Broadway, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Charles Roome, President of the Manhattan Gaslight Company, for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be in full for claim hereto annexed, marked "B," the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Lamps and Gas.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Mastersen, Farley—3.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of donating to the Ladies' Union Aid Society the sum of four thousand dollars.

Board of Aldermen December twenty-eight amended by striking out the sum of four thousand dollars, and inserting the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars.

Alderman Farley moved to amend by striking out the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, and inserting the sum of three thousand dollars.

Which was concurred in.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance from the Board of Councilmen, to pay the reports of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones—1.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Archibald Russell, President of the Five Points House of Industry, for the sum of two thousand dollars, as a donation to the above institution, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James P. Dunn for the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars, to be in full compensation for losses and damages sustained by him while engaged in the work of building a sewer in the First avenue, between Fifty eighth and Sixtieth streets, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of Hook and Ladder Company Number Two, for the sum of one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-five cents, to reimburse said company for property lost at a fire at a frame building corner of Thirty-second-street and Broadway, in October, the said property having been stored in said building by order of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, said amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Fire Machines and Apparatus.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to reconsider the vote taken before recess, on report and resolution to pay William Dalton for loss of horse.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Councilmen, to procure a stand of colors for the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New-York State National Guard.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Mrs. Sarah E. Ely, Treasurer of the Board of Managers of the New-York Magdalen Benevolent Society, for the sum of four thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said society, the amount to be credited by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, amended by striking out the word "four," and inserting the word "two.")

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, that the salaries of the First and Second Clerks to the Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, also the salary of the Foreman of the Yard, be increased from one thousand five hundred dollars to two thousand dollars per yeer.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, amended by adding the following: Also, that the pay of the laborers be increased from two dollars to three dollars per diem.)

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Which was subsequently reconsidered, and, on ayes noes, adopted:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, that the salary of the fifth assistant clerk of the Board of Aldermen be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Materson, Ottiwell, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Farley—2.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolved, That the salaries of the clerks and deputy clerks of Fulton market, also the salaries of the clerks of Catharine, Essex, Clinton and Union markets, be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, amended by ading, " and also the salary of the Superintendent of cleaning markets, be increased to one thousand five hundred dollars, to date back from January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four;" and " that the salary of the clerk of Franklin market be increased to the sum of eight hundred dollars, to date back from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Alderman Farley moved to amend the resolution by striking out the names, and also the Superintendent of cleaning markets from $1,000 to $500, to date back from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried.

Alderman Fox moved to amend by striking out the words " that the salary of the clerk of Franklin market be and it is hereby increased to the amount of $800.' commencing on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved that when the board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow afternoon, thirtieth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Whereupon Alderman Fox moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—7.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, McKnight, Farley—5.

And the chairman pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, thirtieth instant, at one o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

LATHROP,
LUDINGTON
& COMPANY,
DEALERS IN FOREIGN
AND
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
CLOTHS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY AND YANKEE NOTIONS,
HAVE REMOVED
to the store lately occupied by Myers & Co.,
NOS. 326, 328 AND 330 BROADWAY.
They invite attention to their large and attractive
STOCK, which will be disposed of by the piece or
package
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
have added to their assortment three new departments, as follows:
DOMESTIC GOODS,
under the management of Mr. JAMES C. GIFFORD, assisted by Mr. C. S. ROOT.
WOOLLENS,
under the management of Mr. CHAS. K. WELLS, assisted by Mr. THOS. HUGHES.
YANKEE NOTIONS,
under the management of Mr. JOSEPH E. DALLON.
All the former departments will be continued on as large a scale as previously. They are as follows:
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
RIBBONS,
CRAPES,
SHAWLS and CLOAKS
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

710 BROADWAY, 710.
GREAT EMPORIUM
OF
FANCY DRESSES
FOR
BALLS AND PARTIES.
An entirely new stock imported from Paris, of the latest pattern, constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to.
WOLF & PHILIPPE,
No. 710 Broadway, up stairs.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR COMPETENT Scotch and English cooks; also, four Protestant chambermaids and waiters, and first-class laundresses; understands fluting, &c.; and four first-class seamstresses and nurses; understands operating and all kinds of family sewing; all have good references and will be found willing and obliging. Call through this week at Mrs. WESLEY'S Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; would like general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a first-rate baker; has no objections to laundry work in a small private family; has first-rate reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 241 1st-av., corner 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR GOOD COOKS, laundresses, general houseworkers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, &c., in city or country. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, to do washing at her own place; understands fluting, and will be reasonable in her price and punctual in her attendance. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., rear house, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a trustworthy servant; an excellent washer and ironer, and very willing and neat; best references given; city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, in a small private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up on the bottle; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a young American lady, to superintend the domestic affairs of a widower's household. Call at or address, for two days, C. H., No. 15 Lee-av., opposite Taylor-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL would like a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 392 3d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; willing to assist with the washing; city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 Desbrosses-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, with excellent city references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; a good operator; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East-21st-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACTIVE man, in any capacity; is not afraid of work. Call or address P. DEVINE, No. 252 7th-av.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at the Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability desires a permanent situation; wholesale gent's furnishing preferred, having been in the latter trade. Also, by another person, a fine penman and accountant, any employment in the evening. Address Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years old, of good moral character and habits, in a wholesale mercantile establishment, to assist in writing, book-keeping, &c., &c.; is accomplished in both English and German languages; is a good penman. Salary no object; best of references. Address L. J. S., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS FLOWER, fruit and vegetable gardener, (German,) a situation in a respectable private family; is also a good horseman and driver; willing to make himself useful. Address J. K., for three days, at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY AN EXPERIENCED book-keeper, (six years with his present employer, who is declining the business,) a permanent situation in the grocery, tea or produce trade. Unexceptionable references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly. Can furnish first-class testimonials as to sobriety and industry. No objections to be useful. Address for two days, R. D., 241 West 35th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; is a competent carriage driver, and can give the best of references as to character and sobriety. Call at or address for two days, J. C., No. 122 West 27th-st., New-York, Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale fancy goods, glassware house, or railroad ticket office, or conductor on a steam railroad; best of references given. Address G., No. 236 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, in a private family. Understands his business thoroughly. Address, three days, "W. A. F.," Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; has good city references; no objection to the country. Address J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, (German;) understands all the branches of gardening; has the best of references. Apply at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give several years of the highest city recommendations. Address M. P., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, USEFUL PROTESTANT servant, lately landed, a situation in a private family or hotel. Address for two days, JAMES WHITE, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable English servant, just landed. Address C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT SEAMSTRESS, one who can cut and fit, and will make herself generally useful in a small family. She must be sufficiently intelligent to travel with and wait on an elderly lady. Call at No. 19 East 37th-st., any day this week, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, ABOUT 12 miles from the city—the woman as cook, washer and ironer, the man as groom and gardener; must understand their business. Address, with wages and reference, A. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER, and to attend the business of a coal office; any one that is not a good writer, and very quick at figures, will please not trouble himself to reply; liberal salary will be paid. Address Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUYER AND salesman of carpets; one competent to take the entire charge of a first-class retail department. Address S. L., Box No. 1,444 Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; good recommendations required. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, on Wednesday.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH CHAMBERMAID and waitress; neat, kind, capable and honest, with the best credentials. None else need apply at No. 82 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, Wednesday and Thursday, between 11 and 3.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. APPLY, with recommendations, to-day, (Wednesday,) after 11 o'clock, at No. 132 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER and cashier. BENNETT & FIELD, No. 336 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN a gentlemen's furnishing store; salary moderate. Address, with reference, G., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, STABLE &C., FOR SALE—A new brick stable near Murray Hill, 20x40 (on a lot of same size,) two stories high, part of upper loft fitted up for a coachman's family, all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. A pair of first-class carriage horses, either of them pleasant drivers, both perfectly honest and sound. 1 Westchester rockaway, 1 coupé rockaway, 1 light wagon, 1 Albert phaeton, all built by first-class makers, and nearly new. Double and single harness, whips, bells &c. Will be sold entire, at a moderate price. None need apply, except for the entire establishment. Address B, Box No. 2,706 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUPE, BUT A short time used, together with harness and horse, neither of which can be excelled for beauty and quality. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 47 West 44th-st., between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses, 5 years old, 16 hands high, sound and gentle. To be seen for three days at WILSON'S Stable, in 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. Price $1,000.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CARRIAGE, INTENDED for one or two horses. Can be seen at the stable, No. 96 East 22d-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 11 cents per pound; cottons and woolens, 4 cents; books and newspapers, 9 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all outstanding accounts will be settled by Samuel B. Schieffelin, James L. Schieffelin, Joseph H. Westerfield or William A. Gellatly, either of whom are duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 4, 1865.

(Signed.) SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN.
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD.
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY.
WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN.

The business of the late firm of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., has been transferred to, and will be continued by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, WILLIAM A. GELLATLY, WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM N. CLARK, Junior, JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN and BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN, have, pursuant with Statutes of the State of New-York, in such cases made and provided, formed a limited partnership; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., and that their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and buying and selling drugs, medicines, fancy goods, perfumery, and other merchandise on their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are Joseph H. Westerfield, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York; William A. Gellatly, who resides at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; William Henry Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid, and William N. Clark, Jr., who resides at Morrisania, Westchester County, and State of New-York.

That the names of the special partners are James L. Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid; Sidney A. Schieffelin, who resides at Harrison, Hudson County, New-Jersey, and Bradhurst Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, James L. Schieffelin, is forty thousand dollars

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Sidney A. Schieffelin is forty thousand dollars.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Bradhurst Schieffelin, is twenty thousand dollars.

That said partnership is to commence on the fourth day of January, in the year 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, in the year 1869.

In witness whereof we have set our hands to this certificate this fourth day of January, in the year 1865.

JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY,
WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN,
WILLIAM N. CLARK, JR. } General Partners.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN,
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN,
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN. } Special Partners.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and that

1. The name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is H. L. PARMELE.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling of coal, foreign and American, on the account of said firm, and also on commission.

3. That the name of the general partner is HOWARD L. PARMELE, whose place of residence is Clifton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York; and that the name of the special partner is FREDERICK H. COSSITT, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock, is the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in cash.

5. That the period at which said partnership is to commence, is the 12th day of December, 1864; and that the period at which the same is to terminate, is the 1st day of January, 1868.

HOWARD L. PARMELE.
FREDERICK H. COSSITT.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.

REMOVAL.

H. L. PARMELE has removed from No. 62 William-st. to No. 32 Pine-st., where he has for sale all kinds of American and Foreign anthracite and bituminous coals, and cannel by the cargo or single ton. For sale, to arrive, or delivered in any part of New-York or Brooklyn. Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., and No. 945 Broadway. Yards, West 23d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.; Brooklyn yard, corner Columbia and Baltic sts.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

A CARD.

The undersigned having disposed of his interest in the coal business to H. L. PARMELE, would recommend him to his friends and customers, and to those of the old firm of Popham & Co. R. C. POPHAM.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of BULKLEY, BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner will sign in liquidation.

EDWIN BULKLEY,
LEWIS D. BULKLEY,
WILLIAM C. DUNTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EDWIN BULKLEY, WILLIAM C. DUNTON and CORNELIUS PERRY, who respectively reside in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, and LEWIS D. BULKLEY, who resides in the City of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the acts of the Legislature of said State of New-York, amendatory thereof, that the general nature of the business is the buying and selling of paper materials used in the manufacture of paper, and such other articles as are usually dealt in by wholesale commission paper warehouses in the City of New-York, at which place their principal place of business is situated, under the firm and name of BULKEY, DUNTON & CO., in which partnership all the parties interested, are the said EDWIN BULKLEY, WILLIAM C. DUNTON and CORNELIUS PERRY, who are the general partners, and the said LEWIS D. BULKLEY, who is the special partner; that the said LEWIS D. BULKLEY has contributed the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) as capital stock toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, A. D., 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, A. D., 1866.

EDWIN BULKLEY,
WILLIAM C. DUNTON,
CORNELIUS PERRY, } General.
LEWIS D. BULKLEY, Special.

Dated NEW-YORK, 28th December, 1864.

THE FIRM OF BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES H. BOOTH, JOHN T. PULTZ, and GEORGE T. HALL, under the firm of CHARLES H. BOOTH & CO., who will settle the business of the late firm.

CHARLES H. BOOTH,
CHARLES TUTTLE,
GEORGE T. HALL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865. JOHN T. PULTZ.

THE FIRM OF CORNELL, WILLIS & CAREY is dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Sidney Cornell retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of WILLIS, CORNELL & CAREY.

JOHN R. WILLIS.
SIMEON B. CAREY.
THOMAS L. CORNELL.
JOHN E. SEARLES, JR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name. EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of E. & W. COCK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM E. COCK will continue the General Dry Goods business on his own account.

Jan. 5, 1865. EFFINGHAM COCK,
WILLIAM E. COCK,
GEORGE E. COCK.

THE FIRM OF LEE, BLISS & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation of copartnership, Mr. GORDON McTAGGART retiring. WILLIAM H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS, will sign in liquidation. Mr. JAMES TODD LEE becomes a partner from this date, the business and reading of the firm to continue as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.

THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE,
L. W. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGRAVE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

MR. GEORGE E. STONE IS ADMITTED as partner in the house of HENRY A. STONE & SON, from Jan. 1, 1865.

HENRY A. STONE,
WILLIAM S. NICHOLS,
JOS. FOULKE STONE,
GEORGE E. STONE.

THE FIRM OF COX & WRIGHT IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

H. H. COX,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865. WM. WRIGHT.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ME RICHARD H. COWPERTHWAITE, and will continue business under the name of THOMAS H. MAGHEE & CO. T. H. MAGHEE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY associated with him in business Mr. ANTHONY W. DIMOCK. The name of the firm will be H. G. MARQUAND & DIMOCK. H. G. MARQUAND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, WHO HAS hitherto represented us in our business transactions, retires from our firm this day.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON.

E. C. WHEELOCK RETIRES FROM OUR firm, and WILLIAM SPEIDEN is admitted a partner from this date. SAM. MULLIKEN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The beef to be received at such inspection-yards as as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

20,000 pounds SMOKED BEEF HAMS, in sets; THOROUGHLY DRIED.

1,000,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED new BACON SIDES.

The smoked beef hams and bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

3,800 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or, if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The flour bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

200,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry; to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour-barrels, to be full head-lined.

20,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

10,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be shown at this office.*

100,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour-barrels.

500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

Bids for Sugar and Pepper may be made *in bond or duty paid.*

40,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

100,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

200,000 pounds of good, clean, dry fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

5,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

20,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

100,000 pounds of crushed SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

20,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Sample of the rye in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

40,000 pounds best quality SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

100 barrels of SAUER KRAUT.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Beans, Sugar, Rice, Candles, R. and G. Rye, Peas, Hominy and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, till 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City:

GREAT-COATS, foot, like standard sample.
GREAT-COATS, mounted, like standard sample.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly; and will submit a sample of the Kersey of which they propose to make the coats.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

The awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General.

The supplies must be delivered in Regulation Packing-Boxes.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Great-Coats," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, 11 o'clock A. M.:

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through Grand-street to Sullivan-street, through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York lying north of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through the middle of Grand-street to Sullivan-street, and through Sullivan-street to Canal street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, and south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and running through the middle of Thirty-fourth-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York lying north of the middle of Thirty-fourth-street, and south of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan. 7, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNEL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE, for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,380,000

MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000, REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS, WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are the ENTIRE BALANCE of the $3,500,000 of Bonds of the company which can be issued under the first mortgage, except for the second track, and extension to the Water Gap, and are now offered for sale for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hacketstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; for building the branch road from Denville, via Boonton, to Newark—a very favorable line for the coal traffic—and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Co.'s Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton. This road will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation. And it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions; and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally; via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Penn., Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken to the Delaware River at Philipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

The capital stock of the company, amounting to $3,100,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business on the local road from Newark to Hacketstown has always been sufficient to pay seven per cent. interest on the amount invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Friday, the 20th January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. and the premium will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds which will be in ten equal installments every thirty days, and which extends the last payment to October 20, with the right of paying in full at any time. The interest account will be adjusted at the time of paying for the bonds. No bids under par will be accepted; but all bids at par and over will be awarded in the order of the premiums, and should there be an excess of bids at the lowest rates, then the bids will be awarded pro rata.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration, or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City—

Uniform Coats, Infantry, standard.
Artillery Jackets, standard.
Trowsers, Infantry, standard.
Sack Coats, Lined, standard.
Sack Coats, Unlined, standard.
Shirts, Dornet Flannel, standard.
Drawers, Canton Flannel, standard.
Stockings, standard.
Bootees, Sewed, standard.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed, standard.
Blankets, India Rubber, standard.
Ponchos, India Rubber, standard.
Knapsacks, standard.
Haversacks, standard.
Canteens, standard.
Camp Kettles, standard.
Mess Pans, standard.
Axes, Felling, standard.
Pick-axes, standard.
Hatchets, standard.
Spades, standard.
Shovels, standard.
Garrison Flags, standard.
Tents, Hospital, standard.
Tents, Shelter, 8 oz. Cotton Duck, standard.
Great Coat Straps, standard.

Further information may be had, and samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.

Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver weekly, and will submit samples of the articles or of the material of which they are to be made, and when a textile fabric, at least one yard should be furnished.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bid, as may be deemed for the interest of the service. Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army. The supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for,") and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York,

Sewed bootees, No. 12 and No. 13.
Drum-heads, butter.
Drum-heads, snare.
Books, brigade letter.
Books, brigade order.
Books, brigade letter record.
Books, brigade memoranda and endorsements.
Chevrons, Quartermaster Sergeant, cavalry.

All of the above-named articles to be like and equal in all respects to the standard samples in this office.

Bidders will state the number they will furnish, and the shortest time in which they can commence and complete the quantity bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied with a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for") and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen., New-York City.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Sixteenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1865, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar school-house in course of erection in West 20th-st., and for additions and alterations to the furniture of Grammar School No. 45 in said Sixteenth Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN D'LAMATER,
JAMES CONDIE,
ALFRED MOORE, } Building Committee.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily, J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Acqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Acqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Grant, late of the town of Amenia, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Jane A. Grant, executrix of said estate, at her residence in the town of Amenia, on or before the 25th day of May next, or, in default thereof, their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executrix out of said estate. Dated Nov. 18, 1864.

JANE A. GRANT, Executrix.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LONACONING FURNACE FOR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY will lease for a term of years, to a good tenant, their IRON FURNACE AND PREMISES at Lonaconing, Allegany County, Md. It is capable of making 70 tons of No. 1 Foundry Iron per week, or 100 tons of Forge Pig. Connected, and to be leased with it, is a large CUPOLA for castings. An extensive coke yard, with five coke ovens, are included in the premises, and a railway of 300 yards communicates with the coal mine. The ore beds, to which railways are also laid, similarly adjoin the premises. So good an opportunity for pursuing this profitable branch of industry is rarely offered, and parties are invited to visit and examine the premises. All further information can be had by inquiring, personally or by writing, at the office of the Company, No. 19 South-st., Baltimore. W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

$2,500 TO $3,000 A YEAR.—A GOOD chance to make money—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture and sell an article of daily consumption in every family; can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; it is entirely new, secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour; no fitting up to be done; any person wishing a paying business will do well to improve this chance. For full particulars address, with stamp inclosed for return,

LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

$20,000 TO $30,000, USE OF, WANTED—By special or general partnership, in a produce, jobbing and commission house, with established connections. Address B. L. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY......Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY......March 1.
First Cabin, (including table wine)......$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)......$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis......Saturday, Jan. 7.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR......Nelson......Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp......Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR......Bell......Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR......Nelson......Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp......Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR......Bell......Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR......(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA......SATURDAY......Jan. 14
EDINBURGH......SATURDAY......Jan. 21
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......Jan. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 13......COSTA RICA......TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23......OCEAN QUEEN......SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3......NORTH STAR......SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamers of this line leave Pier No 13, North River, as follows:

YAZOO, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander, Saturday, Jan. 14.
CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, Saturday, Jan. 21.

For freight or passage, apply to
G. HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, BARTON, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Jan. 18.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN.—Owing to the *Australasian* has to sail at daylight on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. Passengers can go on board the ship up to 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, or can embark from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

E. CUNARD, Bowling Green.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, SHERWOOD, master, will sail as above on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1865, from Pier No. 21 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT SYSTEM.—No. 41 Chambers-st. Passports from the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room 28.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—Where the Nitrous Oxide originated, and no charge is made for extracting when pain is caused. The best teeth inserted; no "cheap work." Office, 19 Cooper Ins

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORner 21st-st., guarantees to extract teeth without pain or danger. Teeth plugged and inserted in the most tasteful and substantial manner, on moderate terms.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF WEALTH AND UNDOUBTED respectability wishes to marry. Essentials on the lady's part are wealth, amiability and determination to make home happy. Address S. D. D., Station A.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WECNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1865

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING One Ton! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

WALLACK'S—MARRIED LIFE.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

DERBY GALLERIES—PAINTINGS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The City Point correspondent of the *Herald* states that General Order No. 1,, for 1865, issued by the President, relieves Major-Gen. BUTLER of his command, and orders him to report at Lowell, Mass. Gen. ORD has been designated by Gen. GRANT as Gen. BUTLER'S successor.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says Gen. BURNSIDE has tendered his resignation.

The Montreal *Gazette*, of Jan. 9, has this paragraph: "Judge SMITH gave a decision in the case of the raiders on Saturday, in the opposite sense to that pronounced by the Judge of Sessions. A new point was then raised by the counsel for the prisoners, and argued at great length. It is pretended that the act 24th Victoria does not give jurisdiction, as that of the 12th Victoria did, over offences subject to the jurisdiction of the separate States of the Union, but only over those committed within the jurisdiction of the 'United States' generally, and that that means only within the legal or judicial jurisdiction of the Federal or State Courts. Now, these offences are only cognizable by the courts of the State of Vermont, and not by the Federal Courts. Those are confined to the seas, Federal forts or navy-yards, and District of Columbia. It is contended on the other side, that this is a mere quibble, that the offences were committed within the political or treaty-making 'jurisdiction' of the United States."

The Montreal *Gazette*, of Jan. 9, learns that Mr. POTTER, U. S. Consul-General in that city, has given notice to the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, that, on Monday next, a file of Federal soldiers will be placed at Rouses Point, and another at Moer's Junction, to see that passport regulations are strictly enforced, and that all passengers not properly supplied will be sent back into Canada. The transit of Americans through Canada, says the *Gazette*, is now completely stopped. Both the Great Western and Grand Trunk trains west of Toronto are running nearly empty.

A meeting was held at Philadelphia yesterday to aid the people of Savannah. A committee of seven was appointed to raise subscriptions to send a ship-load of provisions to that city.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON presented a resolution, which was passed, calling upon the Adjutant-General for a list of the names of regular and volunteer Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals in the army on the 1st of January, 1865, and where and how employed. A resolution was offered by Mr. SAULSBURY, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate under what authority he called into the public service volunteers for thirty and ninety days. Objection was made, and the resolution lies over. The Deficiency Bill was taken up on motion of Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, offered an amendment, which was rejected, appropriating $6,000 to pay the expenses of JOSEPH A WRIGHT to Brussels, to attend an international fair. The bill was then passed. A bill to authorize the appointment of a second Assistant Secretary of War, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. After a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the discussion of the constitutional amendment was resumed. Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) and Mr. KING, of Missouri, (Dem.,) spoke in favor of the amendment. The debate did not end yesterday, as many gentlemen desire to be heard on the subject.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, notice was given of a bill to provide for the regulation and government of the Central Park; to extend the Second-avenue Railroad in New-York. Among the bills introduced was one to provide a parade-ground for the military of New-York; to fix the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council at $2,500 per annum; to provide for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals; a resolution appointing Messrs. MUNGER, WHITE and HUMPHREY a committee to investigate into the affairs and management of the several departments of the New-York City Government, was adopted; a resolution was also adopted requesting the President to waive all non-essential questions, and promptly direct an exchange of prisoners on equitable terms.

In the Assembly the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. Mr. COLLINS, of Wayne, is Chairman of the Ways and Means; Mr. STANFORD, of Schenectady, of the Committee on Railroads; REID, of New-York, on Federal Relations; ROOT, of Oswego, on Banks; PERRY, of Kings, on Cities; Van Buren, of New-York, on Commerce; BRANDRETH, of Westchester, on Insurance Companies; BONHAM, of Steuben, on Judiciary; PARKER, of St. Lawrence, on Militia. Among the bills noticed was was one to authorize the consolidation of the Harlem and Hudson River Railroad Companies; amending the charter of the Grand Hotel Company of New-York; authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to construct a new track. A bill was introduced to expedite the payment of the officers and clerks in the employ of the Government of New-York City.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Money market worked easy yesterday. Business was generally dull on Wall-street owing to the rain-storm. At the Stock Exchange, the Railways were irregular through the forenoon, and, with few exceptions, weaker than on Monday. There was a steadier feeling in the afternoon. Government stocks steady or partially better. The general market, later in the day, closed firm. Gold down two or three per cent.

Breadstuffs were inactive and depressed yesterday, as were likewise Cotton, Petroleum, Oils and Tallow. A moderate demand prevailed for Groceries, Hides, Leather, Hay, Hops, Salt, Tobacco and Whisky. Provisions were less active and tending downward. Freights were quiet.

The ODYDYKE-WEED libel case was submitted to the jury yesterday afternoon by Judge MASON. In his charge the learned Judge left all the alleged libels to the interpretation of the jury, except that charging Mr. ODYDYKE with being a member of the Auditing Committee sitting on the armory claim, disclaiming his interest and so aiding in its passage. This he decided to be libelous in law. The jury retired, with directions to bring in a sealed verdict in the morning.

Coroner ROBERT GAMBLE has been chosen President, and Coroner WILLIAM C. GOVER Secretary, of the Board of Coroners for the ensuing three years.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, rescinded the ordinance authorising a loan of $4,000,000 for the payment of bounties to volunteers at the rate of $1,000 per man, and passed a new ordinance authorizing a loan of $2,000,000 and leaving the amount of bounty to the discretion of the Committee on Volunteering. The new ordinance was immediately signed by the Mayor.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, THOMAS H. HARRIS pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person, and was remanded for sentence. LEWIS BARRY pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. This man was a notorious junk thief and had been in the habit of stealing iron boilers from the docks. WILLIAM ANDERSON pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was remanded. WILLIAM JOHNSON and GEORGE JONES were arraigned for picking the pocket of a Mr. CRUGER on the Fourth-avenue cars. They plead guilty, and were sent to the State Prison for three years and six months. The community is by this sentence well rid of two of the notorious pick-pockets that infest the city railroad cars.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, IRA GARADIER was tried for forgery. The prisoner was one of the gang charged with defrauding the Bank of Commerce of $25,000 in Government bonds, by means of a forged check on the Mechanics' Bank of this city. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for three years and eight months.

The deaths in this city for the week ending Monday last, numbered 431—an increase of 3 over the preceding week, and 56 less than the corresponding week of 1864. Two hundred and seventeen of the number were under 5 years of age. The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 63; inflammation of the lungs, 53; small-pox, 25; scarlet fever, 21; convulsions, 20; bronchitis, 17; typhus fever, 13; dropsy in the head, 16; croup, 15; disease of the heart, 11. Among the children who died, 30 were born of American and 221 of foreign parents.

Mr. JOHN HECKER called on the Mayor yesterday and desired to be sworn in as Alderman of the Fourth District. His Honor declined to administer the oath, as Mr. HECKER could not show a certificate of election from the Board of City Canvassers.

The arrival of the *Liberty* from Havana Jan. 4, brings intelligence of the continued ill success of Spain in Santo Domingo. The opinion that Spain ought to abandon the conquest is gaining in strength. The news of the continued successes of the Union armies was making many new converts to the Union cause in that city.

Says the Boston *Advertiser* of the 10th inst.: "The meeting of yesterday recalls the memory of another 'general meeting,' held now nearly a century ago, when the people of Savannah showed their interest in our common country by their contributions to the necessities of Boston. When the 'Port Bill' reduced Boston to the state almost of a besieged town, so that the mechanics and seamen had no means of earning their bread, the people of Savannah, with those of all the rest of the country, came to her relief. On the 10th of August, 1774, at a general meeting of the inhabitants of Georgia at Savannah, a committee was appointed to 'receive subscriptions for the suffering poor of Boston.' A letter dated Savannah, Dec. 9, 1774, says: 'There are large donations of rice for the sufferers in Boston, and had we the means of sending it to them, with very little trouble much more would be collected and sent. Few have subscribed less than ten tierces of rice.' The rice was sent to New-York, sold there, and the proceeds, £216 0s. 5d., were remitted to the Boston committee, and by them applied to the relief of the poor here. The oligarchy at Richmond which has held Savannah out in the cold for four years, is a Government as oppressive to her and as foreign as was that of Lord NORTH which tried to starve the Boston of 1774. It would be easy to follow along the parallel between the condition of Boston then and that of Savannah before she was relieved by SHERMAN."

A very interesting lecture was delivered last evening at Cooper Institute before the Horticultural Society, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. He gave some excellent advice to farmers as to the management of their land, and spoke at length on the value of trees and forests.

At the Live Stock Markets yesterday there were considerable arrivals of beef cattle that were detained beyond Albany too late to come down by Saturday's freight train, and butchers who had held back on Monday came in as free buyers. They were obliged to take up with poor grades, there being few first-class bullocks offered. The rain-storm had less effect than usual, and the yards were pretty well cleared out before night. The best bullocks offered, but none so good as on Monday, were at about 19c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight; and from this figure the prices run all the way down to 11c., according to the quality. The Milch Cow Market is very dull, but few fresh animals being sent in, and fewer called for. The limited number of good milkers sold, bring $70 to $80; the highest rate paid was for a pair of extras with their calves, which were together at $175. Sheep arrive slowly, and generally of poorer quality than usual. The sales on Monday were at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb live weight for good sheep; fresh arrivals and bad weather lowered the market 1c.@1½c. yesterday. Veal Calves were rather scarce and higher on Monday, but lower yesterday, 11c.@13½c. ℔ lb live weight being the range of the market for common to extras. Live hogs advanced ¼c. on Monday but fell back to last week's rates yesterday. Good corn-fed sold at 13½c.@13¾c. gross.

The New-Jersey Legislature met yesterday. The Senate organized by appointing the old officers, Democrats. The House balloted for Speaker, which resulted in 30 for TAYLOR, Democrat, and 30 for CROSSWELL, Republican. The House then adjourned until to-day.

Our special dispatch from Albany states that at the session of the Senate last evening, it was demonstrated that that body would soon pass a bill for the payment of a regular State bounty to all recruits, and the prohibition of all local bounties. The Assembly, it is believed, will concur in the bill.

THE REBELS GETTING MORE OF THE TRUTH.—We were glad to quote from the Richmond *Sentinel*, a fortnight ago, an article taking back one of the innumerable atrocious falsehoods which the rebels saw proper to circulate, regarding the conduct of SHERMAN'S troops in their march through Georgia. The *Sentinel* was kind enough to deny the falsehood, which had been circulated for the purpose of "firing the Southern heart," that our troops had "desecrated the graves" of Georgia, and was enabled to state, on the authority of a reliable gentleman from Atlanta, that no such thing had been done. We said, when we quoted that retraction of the worst of their accusations, that we hoped they would be kind enough, as quickly as possible, to take back other of their false accusations. We are pleased to see that they are doing this; and they properly continue their course by now taking back the next worst of their stories. The Richmond *Whig*, of Friday last, contains the following:

"The editor of the Fayetteville *Observer* has seen a letter from a clergyman in Savannah, written three days before the evacuation of that place, in which he was requested to correct the story of Yankee outrages on ladies in Milledgeville whilst SHERMAN held that place. The writer had been assured by Gen. WAYNE that he had letters from ladies in Milledgeville stating that no such violence had been attempted; and that Gen. BEAUREGARD, who was there after SHERMAN, has stated that it was not true that such atrocities had been committed. The writer says that the story is unquestionably false, intended to excite public feeling against the enemy. He naturally concludes that a contradiction will relieve those who have friends in Savannah. It is one of the disgraceful incidents connected with this amazing march of SHERMAN through Georgia, that the world has been treated to lies of all sorts by the people of that State."

Now let the rebels own up the entire truth, by confessing and publishing to the world the fact, that during the whole march, the troops of SHERMAN'S army acted toward the population of Georgia in the most soldierly manner, in every respect; and, as we said before, let them concede—what is the truth—that there never was a military march conducted more purely on strictly military principles, or one in which as great regard was had to the principles of civilization and order, or one in which as great kindness or as true chivalry was exhibited for the population amid which the march was made. It will be prettier for them to do this all at once, than to arrive at the same thing piecemeal.

The Great Military Choice.

That must have been an exciting moment to the great leader of our campaigns, when, in his tent on the James, he sent forth the silent message which was to launch fifty thousand veterans, either toward the East or the South, and in effect determine the issue of the struggle. His distinguished Lieutenant, almost an associate in his fortunes, had just returned on his line of communications from Atlanta, and probably, to the great surprise of both, had discovered that his spirited enemy was abandoning the whole South and East to his advance. When that fact was communicated by Gen. SHERMAN to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, the latter must have seen at once that the time for the grand blow of the war had come. He knew the ability of Gen. THOMAS, and what powerful reinforcements could be concentrated in Nashville, and what a formidable line the Cumberland and the fortresses between Nashville and Chattanooga are; and he saw that for the first time in the struggle we had a large army unopposed to hurl upon any portion of the enemy's territory he desired.

In thirty days he could pour Gen. SHERMAN'S forces through the defiles of East Tennessee, and put fifty thousand men at Lynchburgh, in the rear of Gen. LEE and of Richmond. He could, by the very threat of the manœuvre, compel LEE to evacuate Richmond and fall back to a new line in Southern Virginia or North Carolina. The glory would have all rested on his shoulders, and the shallow and foolish critics who now carp at GRANT'S campaign as "unsuccessful," would have been obliged to own that he had gained his end and forced LEE and DAVIS from Virginia. But had this been attempted, we should have merely had a Winter campaign with LEE'S lines further South, and a new position quite as strong as his present, and with most lengthened and difficult lines of supply to our armies.

Fortunately for the country Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has no petty personal ambition. He aims at the best thing on the whole, not at his own particular advantage or purse. His other choice was to send SHERMAN right through an undefended country, wasting supplies, cutting communications and destroying railroads, and producing a deep moral effect upon the rebels,—to form a new base on the sea and operate by a slow advance northward—thus destroying the vitals of the Confederacy and bringing about a certain but distant result. Wisely, yet providentially, he chose the latter.

As in so many events of the war, our leaders, both in their disasters and successes, seem to be but straws in the grand slow-moving current of Providence—often doing what they least intended, and undoing what they most desired to retain—so have Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S and Gen. SHERMAN'S decision carried with it what history will pronounce the great end and issue of this war—the destruction of slavery, and the *entire renovation of the South*. Even had the war terminated by SHERMAN'S and GRANT'S concentration in Virginia, (which we do not believe,) the heart of the Slave-Confederacy would have been untouched; her wealthiest aristocracy almost uninjured; two millions of her slaves yet in bondage; the head and source of this most accursed rebellion hardly scathed by the fires of war; and the great rice and cotton region as peaceful and safe as if no tornado of flame had been sweeping over the land. But Heaven willed it otherwise. The kernel of the Slave-Confederacy is to feel the probe of steel. Secession is to reap its whirlwind, of which it has been sowing the seeds so long and diligently. South Carolina is to be swept by that awful storm which she has invoked on the nation, and as her pride will not permit her to stoop or ask for favor, so will the cup be drunk by her to its dregs. The States which most of all have wrung their wealth from the blood of the slaves; which beyond any communities of modern history, have degraded and trampled on humanity in the form of the laborer, and exalted the rich; which have but consistently carried out their barbarism by starving and murdering their helpless prisoners—are now to be harried and wasted and trampled by the indignant army of the most relentless warrior who ever guided the storm of war on this continent.

From Savannah to Richmond there is to be a track of war, a broad trail of desolation, if resistance be offered, and of utter and entire upturning to the slave system of the South. SHERMAN, in the hands of the Power Above, is to be the great Abolitionist and Revolutionist of the South. And when finally SHERMAN and GRANT cross hands over the defeat or capitulation of LEE, it will be when war with its retributive justice, its reforms and the freedom it bestows, has searched every nook and corner of the rebellious Slave States.

Crime in New-York—What Shall be Done?

The number of homicides committed in this city, during the past year, is officially reported as one hundred. The number of unsuccessful attempts to kill we have not ascertained, but we are satisfied that if we set them down at four hundred, we shall be under the mark. So that it may be safely said that, since the 1st of January, 1864, five hundred attempts to kill, successful or unsuccessful, have been made. During the last week, five men were mortally wounded—three in drinking saloons, and one while standing at his own door, by a shot from the window of a house on the opposite side of the street; and within the same period there were nine attempts to kill.

In fact, it may be alleged with safety that there are but few parts of the civilized world in which crime runs less risk of speedy punishment, or innocence more risk of prolonged vexation and anxiety, than in New-York at the present moment. The state of our criminal code and of its administration is such, that not only are the most serious crimes against the person but rarely punished, but when a conviction is obtained, it comes so long after the offence, that its moral effect, either on the culprit or the public, is completely lost. In the MATHEWS' murder case it did not come for, we believe, three years after the commission of the crime.

In the meantime, crimes against the person, in this city, at least, are greatly on the increase. In 1860, there were sixty-nine homicides; in 1861, the first year of the war, there were only sixty-six; in 1862 there were only twenty-nine; in 1863, the year of the riots, the number of which the Coroners got cognizance, though a very large number of deaths were no doubt kept secret, was ninety-one; but in 1864 we have had one hundred deaths by violence; and it is a terrible commentary on the way in which justice is administered among us, that in 1863 there was not a single conviction for murder, and only four for manslaughter.

In fact, human life seems to be every day held in less and less respect by our dangerous classes. That this is greatly due to the war, we think, there can be little question. An increased readiness to shed blood, among the ignorant and vicious, is always one of the *sequelæ*, or concomitants, of prolonged hostilities. What with daily familiarity with reports of slaughter, and the return to their old haunts of large numbers of the ruffians who were tempted into joining the army at the outset, but, with the usual aversion of this class to real risks, have managed to survive the bloodiest frays, there is apparent among the rowdies an increasing disposition to use deadly weapons, either in deciding their quarrels, or in aiding their robberies, or merely in gratifying their destructiveness.

This is a serious matter, and we seasonably call the attention of the Legislature to it, not for the purpose of getting a bill amending the revised statutes patented by somebody who never drew one before, discussed by men who have not the least idea of the existing state of the law, and passed within two days of its introduction. We have had enough of this sort of thing. But we believe the Code Commissioners have completed their report on the Criminal Code. Is it not high time to think of adopting it in legislation?

We offer no opinion as to what the punishment for the crime of murder ought to be; but we maintain there ought to be some punishment which, whatever its nature, is sure to be inflicted. At present there is none. Nominally anybody who willfully kills another is liable to be hanged; but the chances are ninety to one hundred against the infliction of any such penalty, owing to the immense difficulty of getting a conviction, and the uncertainty surrounding the amount of discretion lodged in the hands of the Governor regarding the issue of the warrant. The penalty of imprisonment for life is, in the opinion of many persons, amply sufficient to deter, as far as laws can deter, from the crime of willful homicide; but supposing it to be so, everybody will admit that, to make it efficacious, it must be certain that when sentence is once passed, it will be fully carried out. At present there is no certainty whatever about it, and there never will be as long as the Governor is allowed to pardon, without giving reasons, or is, in fact, allowed to pardon at discretion at all. Governors are but men; and there is hardly ever a murderer convicted before our courts, who may not fairly hope, after a few years have rolled over, and the memory of his offence has grown faint, to bring some influence to bear on the Executive sufficiently powerful to secure his release. On the extent to which this pardoning power may be and is abused, we have often commented in strong terms. There is but one remedy for the gross perversion of the gubernatorial prerogative of mercy, and that is to take it away altogether; or, at all events, to take it away in all cases of imprisonment for life. This has been tried in Georgia, and, we believe, in some other States, with excellent results.

THE NEW-YORK UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—The bill introduced before the Legislature last session, providing for the construction of an underground railway from Bowling-Green to the north end of Manhattan Island, has been renewed before the Senate by petition. It was defeated last year in the railway committee, by a vote of two to three, whether justly or not we cannot undertake to determine. What we know is, that a *through* railway line, built either under or over ground, is one of the prime necessities of the island at this moment. Until such a road is built, we shall neither escape the exorbitant demands of landlords, nor the overcrowding of the existing railroads.

The St. Albans Robbers—The Passport System and Colonial Grievances.

The telegraph occasionally conveys to us the substance of facts erroneously interpreted. It is an incidental weakness for which no one can possibly be considered responsible.

The Montreal Judge who has the St. Albans robbers in hand, has *not*—although our Sunday's telegram read differently—agreed to try the prisoners on the merits of the evidence. He has decided that it does not need a special warrant from the Governor-General to arraign a robber or murderer for crime committed within United States territory. On *that* point this new *Dogberry* is perfectly satisfied, in his own legal mind, and is enabled to conclude that an ordinary warrant may issue against robber or murderer, if his crime has been committed within the territory of any State with which Great Britian has concluded an extradition treaty. But this luminous decision, so far from determining the right of jurisdiction in the case of the St. Albans robbers, has simply brought the presiding justice up standing, on the new and still more profound question, whether there is any Extradition Treaty between the State of Vermont and Great Britain!

We do not misrepresent the case in the slightest degree. The counsel for the St. Albans robbers, on finding that the warrant for the arrest and trial of the prisoners was altogether sufficient in the first instance as it was on their rearrest, now raises the point that crimes committed within the United States merely mean crimes committed in the District of Columbia, and in the forts, dock-yards, arsenals, &c., belonging to the General Government. Startled by this view of the case, Mr. Justice SMITH, it seems, has taken the matter *en délibere* anew, in order to arrive at a conscientious and satisfactory conclusion as to whether Vermont is really a substantive part of the United States.

Those of our readers who are disposed to doubt whether this sort of *Dogberry* justice can still prevail in the chilly colonial regions north of us, may consult the leading Montreal newspaper of Monday, in which we read as follows:

"The lawyers who were sent to this city on the part of the Federal Government and the State of Vermont, in the matter of the St. Albans raiders, returned, we understand, with a very low opinion of the fairness toward the United States of our courts; and we believe all attempts from those quarters to appear, directly or indirectly, in this international case, are at an end. *The whole responsibility of fulfilling its treaties is left where it properly belongs, with our own Government.* It will not raise our reputation for fairness to see the quibble, 'taken *en délibere*,' that our law only refers to persons who have committed crimes in the District of Columbia, or some of the forts, dock-yards, or arsenals of the United States, and not to crimes committed in any of the States."

It is surely not only due to their own self-respect that the legal representatives of the State and Federal Governments should retire for good from the Montreal courts, but due to the Government they represent, that they should refuse to have *its actual existence* taken up as a matter *en délibere* by a third-class Provincial judge. The knave who could raise the question whether Vermont was United States territory in the sense of an international treaty, and the judge who could so far insult our legal representatives as to hold the matter open for future deliberation, are probably doing the duty assigned to them. But it is right that we should cut the matter short as soon as possible by another road. These unhappy colonists are now whining over the difficulties caused by the passport system. Do they wish that system made a permanent institution? These so-called judicial trials in Montreal would seem to give an affirmative answer; if they do not forebode something still worse.

Fine Arts.

A NEW FRUIT PIECE BY ROBIE.—All our tasteful readers, who relish every choice thing in art, will find new gratification at SCHAUS' gallery, No. 749 Broadway, where a new fruit piece, just finished by ROBIE, of Brussels, is now on exhibition. ROBIE'S high rank in this line of painting is conceded by critics, and his productions fully appreciated. This new work can only add to his fame. Though the artist has handled his brush with remarkable freedom, his fidelity to nature is complete. The canvas is unusually large for a fruit piece, the subjects being natural size, and the truthfulness and depth of color and shading is most exquisitely done.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1865.

The prophets who confidently foretold who were to compose the standing committees of the Assembly, were somewhat nonplussed this morning when the committees were announced. They explained their erroneous vaticinations, by affirming that the tables had been in some way completely turned and the "slate broken." The general impression is, that the Speaker has, with commendable independence, discharged the most delicate duty of his office, without reference to any pressure that may have been brought to bear, unless he has chosen in some degree to act in opposition to it. Mr. COLLINS, of Wayne, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is one of those who was a prominent candidate for the Speakership. Mr. BONHAM, of Steuben, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, has had experience to some extent as a legislator, and has been esteemed a man of sound judgment, but has not been prominent in debate or otherwise. As a member of the important Railroad Committee, from which so much is expected this year, I notice the name of Mr. LOUTREL, of New-York, whose experience as a legislator will render his services of special value.

The business of the session is now coming in rapidly. Notices have been given of several New-York City railroad bills to-day, and other matters of interest relating to the city. Mr. CRAMER offered a resolution, with special reference to New-York, providing to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill forthwith making it punishable by imprisonment to carry concealed firearms and other dangerous weapons. In the Senate, the resolution in regard to investigating the working of the departments of New-York City Government, was adopted after some amendment. This resolution was offered by Senator LAIMBEER. It appoints Senators MUNGER, WHITE and HUMPHREY a committee to make this investigation. As the resolution was originally drawn, it required the city to pay the expense of the investigation; but as adopted no such requirement is made. A bill was introduced in the Assembly authorizing the Comptroller of New-York to pay clerks and others holding office under or in the employ of the city and county governments the salaries fixed by existing laws and ordinances whenever the same become due and payable, on and after passage by the Common Council, or Board of Supervisors, respectively, of the ordinance making the annual appropriation for the same,—that is, without subjecting such clerks to the inconvenience, of delaying until the Legislature acts in regard to the city tax-levy. Among bills of which notice has been given in the Assembly, is one for consolidating the Harlem and Hudson River Railroad Companies, a bill permitting the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay a new track, a bill authorizing the construction of a road through Eleventh-avenue and certain other streets of New-York.

As was anticipated, additional propositions in regard to the general bounty question are coming in. If the Senate can dispose of their contested seat case, however, soon, their bill will probably be the one that will serve as a test question. Senator SHAFER concluded his argument on the case this forenoon, and Senator FOLGER now has the floor. It is hoped that the case may be disposed of to-morrow.

To-morrow evening Senator HAVENS proposes to speak on the resolution requesting our members in Congress to favor an amendment of the Constitution of the United States in regard to slavery.

Mr. REED, of New-York, who is Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Federal Relations, offered a resolution to-day, granting the use of the Assembly Chamber to the Committee on Federal Relations at some early day to listen to an argument from Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, upon this same resolution, or the subject involved in it. The resolution was adopted.

UNIFORM STATE BOUNTY.

Consideration of the Question by the Senate—A Speedy Passage of the Bill Probable.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10—11 P. M.

The Senate held a special session this evening, to consider the Bounty Bill. Although nothing definite was done, there was sufficient to show that the Senate will pass a bill providing for a State bounty, and prohibiting local bounties. There is no doubt the Assembly will concur, and that the principle of State bounties will be carried.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865: Nos. 60, 61, 62, 14, 25, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 26½.

The Late William Curtis Noyes, Esq.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

In the Court of Appeals to-day, Hon. B. W. BONNEY, of New-York, announced the death of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, and read the report of the proceedings of the New-York bar in relation thereto. After which Ex-Judge COMSTOCK and Judge DENIO paid earnest and eloquent tributes to the memory of the deceased.

Facts About the Internal Revenue.

NEARLY FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE INCOME TAX COLLECTED WITHOUT NOTICE—THE REASSESSMENT OF LICENSES.

The cheerful response of our citizens to the calls of the tax-gatherer is one of the surest evidences of the prosperity of New-York. In many districts, over fifty per cent. of the Income Tax has been collected without the necessity of notice. Men permanently settled in business prefer this course, as it avoids confusion and the possible miscarriage by mail of the notice. In cases of removals, it becomes a matter of importance to those who are liable to pay income tax to settle the same before removing, as the notice will be left at their last place of residence, and the warrant issued after assessment will follow the party anywhere in the United States; and when the amount is collected it will be a very considerable increase over the original sum demanded.

The payment of licenses due the city, especially where the sums due were small, have been frequently contested, and sometimes successfully so, by the Liquor Dealers' Association: in fact, it has grown to be a custom among small retail dealers in some of the lower wards to defy the city license laws, and fall back for protection on the association. This was attempted with the Government Collectors, but the question was settled by the Supreme Court of this State, who held that a writ of replevin would not lie against goods distrained by Government. Since this decision, the Collectors have met with but little resistance. In cases where they meet with opposition to the law, they place the matter in the hands of the United States District-Attorney.

Probably the most perplexing questions that arise under the Internal Revenue law, are those springing from the reassessment of licenses under section 79 and 80 of the act of June 30, 1864. In many kinds of business the manner of collecting and the amounts to be collected are materially changed. In some instances the reassessments have been made before the expiration of former assessments; but it seems that in every case where the amount demanded is less than that formerly required, there is no disposition on the part of Collectors to deduct from the excess of the old assessment over the new, although the former assessment is virtually acknowledged in the reassessment, to be in excess of the demands of the old law. This is peculiarly the case in the license of lottery-ticket dealers, which was formerly $1,000, but has now been reduced to $100 per annum—the Commissioner of Internal Revenue holding that he is not authorized by law to refund the excess. It would, therefore seem that license is rendered useless if granted under the old law, if the business for which it was taken out is liable to reassessment. Under the original act dealers in liquors and other merchandise were required to procure separate licenses; but by the Act of 1864 persons licensed as wholesale liquor-dealers are construed to be, first, those whose annual sales of liquors, at retail or wholesale, including the sales on the same premises of all other merchandise, shall exceed $25,000; second, those who sell liquors exclusively in quantities of more than three gallons at one time to the same person irrespective of the amount of annual sales; and third, those whose sales of liquors, at retail exclusively, shall exceed $25,000 per annum. In cases where the annual sales are less than $50,000, the license fee is $50; in excess of $50,000, the assessment will be at the rate of one dollar per thousand.

Between wholesale and retail liquor dealers the lines are drawn so nicely that a person not familiar with the law might be disposed to think, in some instances, that there is a distinction without a difference. The old idea of what shall constitute a wholesale and what a retail dealer, still rests upon the inevitable three gallons; hence, under the reassessment of licenses, a retail liquor dealer is determined to be a person whose sales exclusively of liquors of three gallons or less, or whose aggregate sales of liquors including other merchandise, do not exceed $25,000 per annum. But in any case where the amount of sales under a retail license exceed $25,000, the person holding the license becomes a wholesale dealer. A question has arisen which has not yet been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whether a person merging from a retail dealer into a wholesale dealer must take out a new license as a wholesale dealer, or be re-assessed on his retail license. The best authorities incline to the latter opinion.

Banks which, under the old law, were exempt, are now required to take license from July 1, 1864. A banker's license taken out from that date covers a broker's business, but monthly sales as such must be made by bankers doing brokers' business. All firms of physicians, lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, dentists, horse dealers and cattle drovers doing business under a copartnership licences, are required to take individual licences from July 1, 1864. Under approval of the Collector of the district, an unexpired firm license may be transferred to one of the members of the firm. In the case of hotels, inns and taverns the amount of license is determined by the valuation of the yearly rental. Where the rental does not exceed $200, the license is $10, and for each additional hundred, or fractional part of a hundred, $5. This law is understood to apply to all public establishments where travelers are received.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Bounties to Volunteers—Only $2,000,000 Required—Amount of Bounty to be Left to the Discretion of Volunteer Committee.

This board met at noon yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Commissioners of Internal Revenue to inform the board whether a stamp is required on affidavits attached to exemption papers. A communication was received from the Comptroller suggesting that the ordinance lately passed by the board authorizing a loan of $4,000,000 for the payment of bounties of $1,000 to volunteers be amended. The Comptroller says that as it is generally admitted the war is drawing to a close, and that more men cannot possibly be required, he thinks a loan of $2,000,000 will suffice. The bounties he suggests should not exceed $300 per man. He calls to the attention of the Board the fact that the county has already expended $8,000,000 in raising volunteers, and reminds them of the necessity of economy.

Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution, in accordance with the Comptroller's suggestions, rescinding the former ordinance, authorizing the loan of $2,000,000, paying seven per cent. interest and redeemable in 1895 but leaving the amount of bounty at the discretion of the Volunteer Committee. The new ordinance was signed by the Mayor as soon as it had passed the board.

The board then adjourned to 3 P. M. on Tuesday next.

THE SAVANNAH SUFFERERS.

Efforts of Speculators to Open Trade with the City—The Secretary of the Treasury Refuses his Sanction—First Shipment of Provisions by a Savannah Merchant—The Case of Col. Julian Allen.

Gen. SHERMAN's Christmas gift to the nation, of the City of Savannah, not only brought great joy to the people at large, but filled with elation a limited class, who saw at once, in the capture, a splendid chance for filling their pockets, by supplying the needy inhabitants with the good things of life, to which, for weary months, rebellion has made them comparative strangers. During the past two weeks, hundreds of applications have been made to the customs authorities for information, permits, &c., from merchants and speculators, who are anxious to make shipments, and particularly from the swarm of sutlers and hucksters at Hilton Head and Beaufort, who would like to "change their base" of operations to the more extended market thus opened to their wares. To all these applications the invariable answer was given, that no clearances could be granted without the special authority from the Treasury Department at Washington.

Five or six tradesmen from Port Royal last week presented themselves at the Custom-house with papers approved by the supervising Special Agent of the Treasury in the Department of the South, asking permission to send cargoes and parts of cargoes to Savannah direct via Beaufort, S. C. The subject was laid before the Treasury Department by the Deputy Collector in charge of clearances from this port, and has solicited the following response from Mr. FESSENDEN:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1865.

George W. Embree, Deputy Collector:

The rules of the blockade apply to Savannah. Commissary and quartermaster's stores may be shipped on government account, as provided by request of Secretary of War, per telegrams of December 17 and 19, 1862, and January 22, 1863. Grant no clearance for shipments on private account without special authority in each case from this Department.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

From the above it will be seen that the blockade restrictions are still in force and Savannah is not yet a port of entry. One shipment of provisions has already been made to Savannah by Dr. WILLIS, a resident of that city, who come here a few days since. Dr. WILLIS has obtained from the Treasury Department, on a certificate of the War Department, it is understood, an authorization from the military authorities at Savannah, giving the necessary permission to make this small shipment. It consists of sugar, coffee, cheese, mustard, hams, butter, and other groceries. The clearance is granted on condition, among others, that all persons concerned in the shipment shall first have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance, and that a bond shall be required that none of the articles conveyed shall be used, with the consent or knowledge of the shippers, or their agents, to give aid or comfort to the insurgents.

At the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, where the question of collecting funds for the relief of the people of Savannah was under consideration, some discussion was had respecting Col. JULIAN ALLEN's authority to receive the funds. The temper of the committee on that occasion has drawn out from Col. ALLEN the following letter:

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865.

A. A. Low, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

SIR: Having read in the public newspapers of your city the uncalled-for and out of place debates of your committee appointed by you under resolutions kindly offered by Mr. CRITTENDEN and unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, it becomes my duty to make this communication.

Your committee seemed to have acted under a misunderstanding of the facts; they brought up matter not at all connected with those resolutions.

To the question who I am and what I am:

I was appointed to proceed to New-York by the Mayor and Council of Savannah for the purpose of negotiating an exchange of rice for a variety of provisions.

In the belief that the people of New-York would rather give the required provisions, and not take the rice from the suffering people of Savannah—they will need it all—I expressed these views to my friend, Hon. ALBERT G. BROWN, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury, who concurred in the opinion. Mr. BROWNE kindly gave me a letter of introduction to you, which brought me before the Chamber of Commerce by your invitation.

Now, Sir, it is very painful to be placed, by others' mistakes, before the public in the light I have been by certain persons of your committee.

In the first place, the poor and suffering people of Savannah, just delivered from oppression and despotism of the worst kind the world ever knew, by Gen. SHERMAN and his noble army, do not ask or beg for aid, and I disclaim having asked or begged for them. I merely made my statement, and you, Sir, nobly acted with other of your members. Although the Chamber of Commerce passed specific resolutions, a part of your committee seemed to ignore them and enter entirely into another matter.

I have fulfilled my obligation to the citizens of New-York, and hope to be able by to-morrow to see the feelings of Boston expressed.

I shall be in New-York on Tuesday, and accept the steamer offered by the War Department to carry the provisions to Savannah, and dispatch her at an early day next week, and trust you, Sir, will withdraw my name from any further action connected with the resolutions offered by Mr. CHITTENDEN.

I intend to give the citizens of New-York at large an opportunity to act in the matter, but shall not suspend my action in buying and forwarding the required provisions.

There is no question of the right of the Chamber of Commerce acting independently of my services, and if they see fit to send their donation to Gen. GEARY for distribution, I cannot consistently have any connection in such a preference. Although having the highest esteem and consideration for Gen. GEARY, it would be a reflection upon the Mayor and authorities of Savannah, in whom I have confidence, to advance any funds for the purchase of provisions, and to them alone I am authorized to deliver by Gen. SHERMAN and Mr. BROWNE.

Your obedient sevant, JULIAN ALLEN.

Propositions for Cleaning the Streets.

The following propositions for cleaning the streets has been submitted to the Mayor and Common Council. The company express themselves as being willing to engage the labors now employed by the city, and pay them every two weeks.

OFFICE NEW-YORK SANITARY AND CHEMICAL COMPOST MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1865.

To His Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the City Inspector of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company of the City of New-York offers to take the contract for cleaning the streets of said city, in accordance with the offer and specifications submitted to you by D. D. Badger, on the 4th of June, A. D. 1864, for the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, as provided by the act of the Legislature. Respectfully submitted,

New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company. D. D. BADGER, President.

The Mercantile Bank Defalcation.

ARREST OF THE ABSCONDING TELLER IN LONDON.

CHARLES WINDSOR, formerly paying teller of the Mercantile Bank of this city, sailed for England on the 29th of October last, taking with him $284,000 in gold and currency, which sum, it is alleged, he embezzled from the bank. On the 6th of December last, a writ, with copy of a summons and complaint, was issued by the Court of Queen's Bench, at the instance of the attorneys representing the interests of the Mercantile Bank in London, and directed to the defendant, CHARLES WINDSOR, citing him to appear and answer to the plaintiff's claim of £25,990, for debt. Soon after the service of the writ, WINDSOR was arrested on another precess, founded upon an affidavit of the keepers of the Hotel de Provence, and taken into custody as an absconding debtor. His baggage was searched, and in one of his trunks was found about $2,080. At last accounts, WINDSOR's counsel was making an effort to secure his release. The suit for the amount of the abstracted funds is set down for to-day.

A suit for embezzlement is in progress against WINDSOR in this city.

The Death of Mr. J. Kennedy.

At a special meeting of the New-York Institution for the Blind, held on the 7th of January, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The Board has heard with profound sorrow of the death of its late member and treasurer, JAMES LENOX KENNEDY,

Resolved, That by this sudden dispensation of Providence we are called to mourn the loss of one who was endeared to us by the highest sentiments of respect and esteem; one whose social relation toward us were of the most genial character, and whose faithful discharge of his duties as treasurer and member of this Board rendered him one of our most efficient coöperators.

Resolved, That this affliction is rendered the more poignant, following as it does, so closely upon his own recent family bereavements, and by the suddenness of his removal from our midst, where so lately he stood in the highest enjoyment of physical health; and that it behooves us to take to heart the lesson which it teaches, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Resolved, That as members of this Board we attend the funeral of our late associate and friend, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family to whom we offer our sincere sympathies in this our common affliction.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, President.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CITY NOTES.—Supervisor BLUNT has returned from Washington, and expresses himself with great faith that his interview with Provost-Marshal Gen. FRY, and others, on draft matters, will result in the allowance to New-York of her full credits on naval enlistments....Col. JULIAN ALLEN will address the merchants at the Produce Exchange, at 12½ o'clock to-day, on behalf of the people of Savannah....The up-town tendency of the dry-goods jobbing trade is further illustrated by the recent removal of the old house of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co., to the store No. 374 Broadway.

Kitchen Cabinet Meddling.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An innate love of mischief, or lack of something better to say, prompts many decent gentlemen connected with the newspaper press to give ready currency to all the idle tales and small gossip concerning the hapless family at the White House, which must abound in a city like Washington, where pro-slavery secesh circles concoct slanders for circulation by better men. Here is a choice paragraph, published in the telegraphic news column of the *Tribune* of Jan. 2:

"The time-honored and universally known doorkeeper of the White House, domestically called EDWARD, publicly named "Jimmy," who has been in office since Gen. JACKSON's day, was discharged by Mrs. LINCOLN on Saturday."

If the malicious busybody, who was at the trouble of telegraphing that from Washington to New-York, had, before parading the private griefs of "Edward" before the public, inquired into all of the facts concerning this momentous affair, is it not possible that he might have found that insolence, carelessness or drunkenness might have been the cause for the dismissal of a servant "who has been in office since Gen. JACKSON's day?" Newspaper men sometimes complain of their doubtful social status; what ought it to be when they stoop to exploit the relations between a respectable lady and a discharged servant?

COLUMBIAN.

Passport Regulations.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Buffalo Express, Jan. 7.

Collector METZ received circulars from the State and Treasury Departments at Washington, yesterday, relative to the regulations of the passport system, by giving publicity to which we shall furnish interested persons with all the information upon the subject which they require for directing their proceedings. The circular from the Treasury Department, after reciting the original passport order by Secretary SEWARD, lays down the following rules:

1. Passports are issued for one year, and need not be surrendered within that period.

2. Citizens of the United States, desirous of visiting Canada, may take out their passports either from the United States Consulates, or from this Department.

3. United States Consular Agents are not authorized to issue passports; they may, however, *vise* those of foreigners.

4. Travelers making transit through Canada, from one American port to another American port, must procure passports.

5. Persons residing near the line, who desire to cross and recross daily, in pursuit of their usual avocations, are "travelers" in the contemplation of the order, and must provide themselves with passports.

6. Females and minor children, traveling alone, are included in the order. When, however, husband, wife, and minor children travel together, a single passport for the whole will suffice. For any other persons in the party, a separate passport will be required.

7. Should any person, native or foreign, clandestinely enter the United States, in derogation of the order, the fact should be reported to the military authorities of the district.

These rules, added to the standing instructions on the subject, are believed to cover all ordinary cases. Should difficulty or doubt arise, you will communicate with this department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The instructions from the State Department referred to above, which are those generally relating to passports for American citizens traveling in foreign countries, and which bear the date of July, 1864, contain only the following additional particulars which bear upon the present case:

When the applicant (to the State Department for a passport) is a *native citizen of the United States,* he must transmit an affidavit of this fact, signed by him, stating his age and place of birth, and sworn to by himself and one other citizen of the United States named therein, to whom he is personally known, and to the best of whose knowledge and belief the declaration made by him is true. This affidavit must be attested by a Notary Public, under his signature and seal of office. When there is no Notary in the place, the affidavit may be made before a Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths.

If the applicant be a *naturalized* citizen, his certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection. It will be returned with the passport. The widow or the children of the naturalized citizen must transmit the certificate of the naturalization of the husband or the father, stating under oath that they are such widow or children.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz: Age; —— years. Stature: —— feet —— inches (English measure.) Forehead: ——. Eyes: ——. Nose: ——. Mouth: ——. Chin: ——. Hair: ——. Complexion: ——. Face: ——.

When the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, children or servants, it will be sufficient to state the name and ages of such persons, and their relationship to the applicant.

Persons who leave the country expecting to obtain passports whilst abroad from the diplomatic or consular agents of the United States, are liable to disappointment, inasmuch as it is the duty of those agents not to grant documents of that character, except to persons who are certainly known to be entitled to them; and it is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to procure proof of this fact in a foreign country.

Five dollars tax, as imposed by law, will be required, in United States currency, with each application.

The oath of allegiance to the United States, as prescribed by law, will be required in all cases.

Wet Feet, and the Sudden Changes of weather we are now experiencing, usually result in a large increase of coughs, colds and pulmonary disorders, which may be promptly cured by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy which has maintained its reputation for quarter of a century.

Perry's MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Bentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes. In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Hollaway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned. THOS. HOLLOWAY, No. 80 Maiden-lane.

We Assert it Boldly.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-Yord.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also sideboard and parlor safes, for silver plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use.
DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 180 Centre-st.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam—THE BEST REMEDY EXTANT FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for twenty-five years, and during all that time been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT, THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD EVER PRODUCED. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blothes on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impuritie of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.
DIXON, CLARKS & HALLETT,
Proprietors, No. 149 Chambers-st.

"All's well that ends well," and if you would be well and keep well, invigorate the stomach, and tone and regulate the liver and bowels with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you 'scape the ailments of this inclement season, and look back in the Spring well pleased to have avoided, by so simple a means, the many perils of the Winter season.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

President Petroleum Company.
President, Venango County, Penn.,
Office No. 71 Broadway, New-York, having valuable oil boring lands on Alleghany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks and McCreas Run, of ten miles in extent, invite proposals for leasing portions for oil-boring purposes. AMORY EDWARDS, President.

MARRIED.

FOOTE—TYLER.—In Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 10, by Rev. Dr. Gannett, EDWARD FOOTE, of this city, and MARY O. A. TYLER, of Boston.

RANSOM—DAYTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1865, by Rev. Dr. Hiscox, Mr. J. HENRY RANSOM and Miss SUSIE D., daughter of Samuel Dayton, Esq., all of this city.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

DIED.

BACON.—On Sabbath morning, Jan. 8, at South Orange, N. J., MARY ALBERTSON, daughter of Francis and Anna H. Bacon, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of E. Pollock, Esq., South Orange, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Train by Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay-st, at 2 P. M., returning same afternoon at 5 P. M.

BROWNING.—At Madison, N. J., on Sabbath evening, 8th inst., MASON B. BROWNING.

His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, John H. Brower, are invited to attend his funeral services, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at Rev. Mr. Van Dyke's Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen sts., Brooklyn.

CHALMERS.—At Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Monday, Jan. 9, JAMES G., eldest son of Thomas and Catharine W. Chalmers, of this city.

FROST.—In this city, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 10, at the residence of her son, Stephen A. Frost, No. 41 East 29th-st., MARGARET, widow of the late Jacob Frost, in the 76th year of her age.

GUION.—On Monday, Jan. 9, THEODORE GUION, eldest son of the late Leonard Guion, aged 33 years, 9 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 321 East 4th-st. The remains will be conveyed to New-Rochelle on Thursday morning for interment.

☞ California papers please copy.

Her remains will be taken to Glen, Gove, L. I., for interment.

GOMEZ.—On Monday, Jan. 9, HETTY, widow of Aaron L. Gomez, of this city, in the 64th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from No. 82 Amity-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HITCHCOCK.—At Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, Jan. 8, in the 17th year of her age, CAROLINE S., eldest daughter of Julius B and Elizabeth U. Hitchcock, of Sag Harbor, L.I.

The remains will be taken to Sag Harbor for interment.

KINGSLAND.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, ELIZABETH, widow of the late John Kingsland, aged 67 years, 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 419 West 47th-st., on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

KITCHING.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, at Dobbs' Ferry, of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING, Sixth New-York Artillery, aged 28 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1865, JOHN KETCHAM, aged 39 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 89 Schermerhorn-st., on Friday, 13th inst., 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MEEKER.—On Tuesday morning, JAS. R. MEEKER.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MYERS.—At Lake City, Fla., about the 1st of November, 1864, in the 21st year of his age, MATTHEW RAWDON MYERS, eldest son of Col. Robert Myers, formerly of Apalachicola, Fla.

MUNSON.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 9, HALSEY MUNSON.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, N. J., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 12th inst. Conveyances will be at the depot.

NICHOLS.—At North Orange, N. J., of pneumonia, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, Miss LOUVISA NICHOLS, aged 80 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of Joseph W. Stickler and Wm. H. Wilson are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of Joseph W. Stickler, at North Orange, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

PERKINS.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Friday, Jan. 6, Major D. D. PERKINS, U. S. Army, aged 38 years.

ROWE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 10, WILLIAM ROWE, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, southwest corner of 2d-av. and 59th-st., without further invitation.

REMSEN.—At Brookville, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, DEBORAH, wife of Abraham Remsen, aged 64 years.

Funeral on Thursday, 12th inst., from the Methodist E. Church, at Norwich, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RHODES.—On Monday evening, Jan. 9, of congestion of the brain, WILLIE WALLACE, youngest child of William W. and Kate A. Rhodes, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 132 East 25th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, at his residence, Howell, N. J., RALPH THOMPSON, in the 92d year of his age. The deceased was a native of Northumberland Co., Eng., and came to this city in the year 1794. His long walk through life was marked by those virtues which make the useful citizen and the Christian gentleman.

THURSTON.—Suddenly, in this city, JOSEPHINE REYNOLDS, of Somerstown, Westchester Co., wife of Samuel H. Thurston, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are invited to accompany the remains, from her late residence, No. 278 4th-av., to Mt. Kisko Station, on Thursday morning, at 7½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

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Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, ficticious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their eclatant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it neccessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of imposters to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

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is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron,* a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffirecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerorve nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

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NEW TESTIMONIALS.
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NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

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LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

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U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

E. C. STEDMAN & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
All kinds of Government Securities, Railway Stocks and Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on all deposits.
Attention is given to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks at the Petroleum Exchange. Philadelphia orders given and received.
E. C. STEDMAN,
THOS. M. NEWBOULD.

PETROLEUM.
RAIGHT, ARCHER & CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, New-York, offer for sale very valuable tracts of land in oil-producing territories, now in the hands of original owners. Agents for THE TIONESTA OIL, LUMBER and MINING COMPANY, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN., who are now offering for sale a portion of their very valuable oil territory on Tionesta Creek, at a low price.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, OFFICE No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.
The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 8.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A. of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.
Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.
C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.
Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
DATED Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF TIHS Company are closed until the morning of Friday, the 20th day of January, proximo.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. I. ODELL, Treasurer.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 71 BROADWAY, Corner of RECTOR-ST.
NOTICE.—THE SECRETARY OF THE PUBLIC Board, for the sale of Petroleum Stocks, will attend daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Rooms of the board, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions thereto.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
SHARES 250,000—PAR VALUE, $10.
The property of this Company will comprise a large interest in the celebrated COQUETTE and JERSEY Wells, and in fee, a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 16 per cent. per month.
The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $20,000 to $25,000 per month. New wells are proposed to be immediately sunk on the undeveloped lands.
A limited number of shares, issued to the proprietors in payment for the above property may be obtained at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, at FOUR DOLLARS a share.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied (on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.
THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, ADAM C. ELLIS, } Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK..............300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE..................$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only........$2 PER SHARE.
Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.
The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STEUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM.
SHREVE FARM OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL $500,000
100,000 shares at $5 each.
10,000 shares only for sale at $2 each.
For the further development of this property, at the office, No. 20 Pine-st., room No. 5.
The property of this Company consists of eighty acres of land in fee simple, situated in Venango County, on the Alleghany River and Tionesta Creek, having a frontage of 93 rods on the river and 60 on the creek, and is located in what is now considered the most promising oil territory in Pennsylvania. A large flowing well has just been developed a few miles above this property on the creek. Machinery has been forwarded, and it is expected that at least two wells will be completed by Spring.
TRUSTEES:
ELY HOPPOCK, C. V. B. OSTRANDER,
AMOS F. HATFIELD, LEVI APGAR,
EBEN'R BEADLESTON, ELISHA BROOKS,
HENRY BRUNER, JOHN C. TUCKER,
ERASTUS S. BROWN, EDGAR P. STARR,
LORING L. LOMBARD.
ELY HOPPOCK, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. J. MESSENGER.
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
Western Union Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
Adams' Express Company, } WANTED
BY
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks,
No. 46 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.
TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT. PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.
The property of the Company consists of about 300 acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.
The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in 200,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5 each.
$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.
The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:
In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.
In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 190 Hanover-street.
In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.
EXCELSIOR, CLIFTON,
McKINLEY, BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL, CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC, HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM, FOUNTAIN,
GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.
All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made to any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices, through us, free of charge.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
RANDALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.
The above-named corporation, pursuant to Section 12 of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 17, 1848, respectfully submit the following report:
The amount of the capital of the said company is $500,000.
The full amount of the said capital stock has been actually paid in, as appears by certificate of such payment, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 2, 1864.
There are no debts existing against the said company.
—Dated Jan. 2, 1865.
(Signed,) WM. C. JOY, President.
J. T. RAPLEE, S. J. BURRELL, C. W. MERRITT, } Trustees.
City and County of New-York, ss: SAMUEL J. BURRELL sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Randall Silver Mining Company; that the statements contained in the said report are true.
SAML. J. BURRELL.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of January, 1865.
[Stamp 5 cents.] ANDREW COMSTOCK.
Notary Public New-York City and County.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

JOHN B. MURRAY.
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, 1864.

RESOURCES.

United States Stocks, &c.	$1,184,000 00	
1. Loans and Discounts	2,435,912 81	$3,619,912 81
2. Overdrafts		—
3. Due from Banks		116,896 69
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$114,300 00	
5. Due from Brokers	400,000 00	
6. Real Estate		100,853 17
7. Specie		132,818 41
8. Cash Items, viz: Checks and Bank Notes received on deposit the day previous		774,475 30
9. Stocks, New-York and United States, with Comptroller		635,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		—
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		—
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		—
13. Loss and Expense Account		8,718 51
Total		$5,888,674 89

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$597,300 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$597,300 00	
Less Notes on hand	393,027 00	204,273 00
3. Profits		145,223 70
4. Due to Banks		895,109 20
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		—
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		—
7. Due Depositors, on demand		2,641,416 99
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, Unpaid Dividends		2,652 00
Total		$5,388,674 89

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, located and doing business at New-York in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of January, 1865.
W. H. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

ST. MARKS FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD this day at the office of the Company, No. 67 Wall-st., the following gentlemen were elected directors of the company for the ensuing year:
JOHN M. FERRIER, CHARLES JENKINS,
JOSEPH W. GREENE, RICHARD KELLY,
RICHD. L. SCHIEFFELIN, RICHARD WIGHT,
BENJ. T. SEALEY, ABRAHAM P. MAYBIE,
MATHRAS H. HOWELL, GEORGE FULTON,
DAVID BANKS, JR., JAMES W. NASH,
HENRY A. KERR, DAVID WAGSTAFF,
FRANCIS S. BANKS, ELIJAH STITES,
JOSEPH N. JENNINGS, SAMUEL FRUNBLY,
RICHD. BULLWINKLE, CHARLES COOPER,
ELIAS P. WILLIAMS, SAMUEL B. POTTER,
AMOS WOODRUFF, CHAS. H. O'HARA,
DANL. B. WAGNER, ELNATHAN THORN,
STEPHEN H. PLUM, CHARLES BANKS,
THOMAS CRANE, JAMES ROSS,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JNO. W. CHAMBERS,
EBENEZER WILSON, REUNE MARTIN,
LINUS SCUDDER, ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
JOSEPH HENLETT, RICHD. H. BOWNE,
ALEXANDER MILNE, OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
EDWARD A. FRASER, JOHN W. SAGANAN,
CHARLES STERLING, EIDE F. HOPKE,
DAVID BANKS, AARON ADAMS,
WILCOME V. R. ARNOLD, E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
EBENEZ'R CAULDWELL, THOMAS NORTON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN M. FERRIER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:
J. T. Sanger, Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher, N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott, Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein, Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer, Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker, Daniel L. Ross.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. W. P. ARNOLD, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—REMOVAL.—This company has removed its office from No. 2 Wall-st. to the new marble building, No. 158 Broadway.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A FEW FACTS
FOR THOSE INTERESTED,
OR ABOUT
BECOMING INTERESTED,
IN
OIL COMPANIES.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
OWNS, IN FEE SIMPLE,
OVER
FOUR SQUARE MILES
OF TERRITORY,
In the best Oil Region of Pennsylvania,
BEING
TWO SQUARE MILES IN WARREN COUNTY, PENN.,
On the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,
AND
TWO SQUARE MILES ON THE
North Salmon Creek, Forrest County,
immediately adjoining Venango County, Penn.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other Oil Company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.
THERE WILL BE BUT
SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES
of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.
A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.
There is a valuable saw mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 daily for ten years; there is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the Company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.
The market value of the territory owned by the Company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth
THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.
The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the
60,000 SHARES
WILL BE ONLY
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Were the company to sell out either of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock, as an investment, can be offered.
The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, etc., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fall, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.
The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company,
NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
and Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Building, third door below Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.
"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.
The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.
Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$4,349,008 81
Overdrafts		1,502 94
Due from Banks		226,177 13
Due f'm the Directors of the Bank	$140,681 81	
Due from Brokers	$35,000 00	
Real Estate		175,000 00
Specie		328,188 96
Cash Items, viz., principally checks in Exchange		768,761 43
Stocks, $1,729,000; Promissory U. S. notes and indebtedness certificates, $1,469,129 92		3,198,129 92
Bonds and Mortgages		—
Bills of Solvent Banks		42,878 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		—
Loss and Expense Account		49,815 49
Total		$9,139,492 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$43,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	$12,094	30,906 00
Profits		1,049,233 54
Due to Banks		285,072 83
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		—
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		—
Due Depositors, on demand		6,771,821 31
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends		2,450 00
Total		$9,139,492 68

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, an Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 31st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
Signed, F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 9th day of January, 1865.
[STAMP.] WILLIAM B. ROCKWELL, Notary Public.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company, have this day declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office in this city on and after Friday, the 20th day of January, 1865, to the stockholders whose names shall, on the 20th inst., stand in the books of said Company as Stockholders. By order of the Board.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER
MINING COMPANY.
THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.
Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 15 inclusive.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NINTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One per cent. upon their capital stock of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst. WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after TUESDAY, 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

16TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 3, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent free of Government tax, payable on demand.
S. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT upon the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 7, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per (5) Cent. has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst., free of Government tax. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM CO.
THIRD DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable January 15, free of Government tax, at their office, No. 6 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive. ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1864.
A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1865, to the holders of stock on the 30th inst.
Stockholders in the City of New-York will receive their dividend checks of John Horner, No. 145 Broadway; in Philadelphia, of H. H. Shillingford; in Albany, of C. S. Cutler; in Buffalo, of C. S. Jones; in Cincinnati, of C. Davenport; in Cleveland, of J. H. Wade; in Louisville, of T. R. Boyle; in St. Louis, of E. C. Bush; in Detroit, of G. W. Balch; in Chicago, of Emory Cobb. O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of two and one half per cent. out of the net earnings of the Company up to 31st December last, payable at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on the 14th January, instant, to stockholders of record on that date.
The transfer books will close on Thursday, the 12th instant, and will remain closed till Monday, the 16th inst.
FRANCIS AVERY, Secretary.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 16th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive. F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a *Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent.* free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 16th instant.
The transfer books will be closed until that day.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend of Seven per Cent. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Thursday, 12th instant.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 37 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1865.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., Dec. 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 10th proximo, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 4th day of January, 1865.
Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s Office, No. 56 Wall-st, New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 4th day to the 11th day of January, 1865.
Persons holding the bonds of this Company, payable June 1, 1864, are requested to present them for payment. No interest will be paid on them after that date.
Stockholders holding the Treasurer's orders for stock, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Transfer Agency, must surrender them before the books are closed, on the 4th proximo, to entitle them to receive the dividend.
Stockholders will please take notice of the following extract from the law, when they authorize the transfer of stock, or give an order for their dividend:
"Every corporation having capital stock divided into shares, shall register the names and residences of all its shareholders, and shall issue no certificate of stock to a shareholder or purchaser of a share, until he informs the corporation, or Transfer Agent, of his actual place of residence, and shall pay no dividend to a shareholder until he informs the corporation thereof."
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.
DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent, free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have ordered that interest, free of Government tax, be paid to Depositors entitled thereto, for the past six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of Depositors as principal on the 1st inst., and will be entitled to interest for the next six months if not withdrawn.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 9, 1865.
CASH CAPITAL..................................$200,000
SURPLUS NET, Jan. 1, 1865.................. 125,000
TOTAL ASSETS...................................$325,000
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., on which the company assumes the Government tax, payable on the 12th inst., until which date the transfer book will be closed. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 470 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JHOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (FREE of Government tax,) is payable on demand.
E. R. WALTON, Secretary.

NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAN. 5, 1865. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after JANUARY 3, 1865, until which date the Transfer Books are closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight per cent. (net,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi annual Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 30. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.
161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.
By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1865.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1865.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.
THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND—THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
1865—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest of six and five per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 20.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from the 1st of January.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.
Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday the 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. WM. H. MACY,
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6th-av., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.
All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1. as principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
Certificate 13,263, for one hundred shares Erie Railway Company Stock, in the name of George K. Sistare. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the Certificate. The finder will return it to WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO.,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, last evening, in a 9th-av. and 23d-st. stage. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with the Cashier of the Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

We offer for sale four elegant houses on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., finished almost regardless of cost, with splendid rosewood doors, statuary mantels inlaid with variegated marble, black walnut finish in back parlor, butler's pantry, stairs and bathrooms, dumb water to fourth story; house heated by steam. The location of these houses are unsurpassed.

ALSO,

Three new first-class houses, on 36th-st.
Three new first-class houses on 39th-st.
One new first-class house, with stable, on 43d-st.
One new first-class house, with stable, corner Lexington-av., 37th-st.
Two new first-class houses on 46th-st.

ALSO,

Furnished and unfurnished houses on Madison, Park and Fifth avs., and on 14th, 20th, 34th, 38th and other streets.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

COLLIERY LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY have for sale or lease FOUR COLLIERY LOTS, as follows:
Lot 1, containing 225 acres.
Lot 2, containing 475 acres.
Lot 3, containing 209 acres.
Lot 4, containing 190 acres.
These lots are on Georges Creek, in Allegany County, Md., fronting immediately upon the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and are almost entirely underlaid by the FOURTEEN FEET VEIN OF COAL. They have been laid out so as to present unsurpassed facilities for mining and delivering coal.
For further information inquire in person or by letter at the office of the company, No. 19 SOUTH-ST., Baltimore. W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 18 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3½ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK, FULL front, all modern conveniences. West 23d-st., 7th and 8th avs., handsome pier mirrors; price $20,000. Three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front, lot 20 by half the block, West 31st-st., $13,500. Three-story, high-stoop, brick, lot 22 by half the block. West 30th-st., 8th and 9th avs., $10,500. Full lot of land West 48th-st., $6,000. Three story, high-stoop, brown-stone, West 48th-st., $11,000. Three-story, high-stoop, brick, East 27th-st., Lexington and 4th avs., $12,000, and a large number of others. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house and lot on 38th-st., near 5th-av. The house is in perfect order, being painted and frescoed throughout. The furniture can be purchased if desired.
For permit and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID FARMS, NO BETTER, 106, 138 and 191 acres, fine buildings, abundance of fruit, and well located. Beautiful country seats at Elizabeth, Rahway, Morristown; 10 acres at Summit, only $3,000; splendid farms at Rhinebeck and Poughkeepsie; Abingdon plantation near Washington, 600 acres. JAQUES, at No. 151 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, cottage at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, three minutes' walk of steamboat landing; a very comfortable house, with library, two parlors and dining-room on first floor, marble mantels. Sold in consequence of the owner's death in the West Indies. Price $3,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON CARLETON-AV., Brooklyn, a two-story, basement and extension frame house, eleven rooms, gas and water; also, four lots on Ryerson and Houston-st. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY desirable frame house, containing 10 rooms, pleasantly located in a superior neighborhood, only five minutes' walk from Chesnut-st. depot. Will be sold at a bargain. DILLENBECK, BARNES & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 4TH-ST., Albion-place, 25x60 feet, four-story, basement and under-cellar; built in the very best manner; lot 100 feet. Also, a four-story and basement brick house, on north side of 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY, N. J., containing 60 acres; dwelling new, large and commodious, containing 13 rooms, barn and other out-buildings, also new. Situation elevated and healthful. Distance from the depot two miles, trains running hourly to New-York. Apply to the owner. H. E. MUNDY.

$5,250.—FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, S. I., near the ferry, a cottage in the English rural style, suitable for a Winter or Summer residence. Possession may be had Feb. 1. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO HIRE—AN UNFURNISHED country place of five acres or more, with water privileges, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address, with particulars, L. J. W., No. 43 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar house, No. 37 Jane-st., in first-rate order throughout, gas and water. Premises shown from 10 to 4 every day. W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., 11 to 3.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 35 ACRES OF LAND, near White Plains, Westchester County, with house, barns, and other improvements. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000—A NEAT ENGLISH basement house on a wide street, a first-class location, in perfect order. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE.—AVOID HIGH PRICED HOUSES and high rents by purchasing a neat, pretty cottage near New-York, by rail, low fares. 50 cottages from $600 to $3,000 each. JAQUES, NO. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS ON EIGHTH-AV., BEtween 141st and 142d-sts. For particulars apply to PRICE BROTHERS, No. 588 Eighth-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 218 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Inquire of J. J. RITCHIE, No. 61 West 25th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FROM the 1st of May next, the four upper floors of the marble front first-class building, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway; size, about 50 feet front by 80 feet deep, containing double stair and hoistways, and suitable for any large mercantile business. Apply on the first floor of
IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

TO LET—A LARGE FACTORY, COVERING TWO lots, up town, with steam power, rendering tanks, large desiccating ovens, drying floors, and other apparatus, suitable for melting-house, distillery, drying grain, &c.; tubular boiler, engine, steam-pump, and other machinery for sale. Address LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, No. 77 John-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET AND LEASE.—We are prepared, by increased facilities in our business, to pay particular attention to the letting and leasing of stores and business property.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY, TWO COMFORTable dwelling houses, with some land attached, within a short distance of the city, and accessible by railroad. Address, with full particulars, to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE FEB. 1, an office and one storeroom, suitable for the fertilizer business; storage capacity of about one hundred tons. Address DANIEL BAUGH, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A LARGE SECOND FLOOR, OR first and second, near Barnum's Museum, suitable for a publishing house. Address or apply to GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a single gentleman; house convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 39th-st.

BOARDING—WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN and his wife, within a few blocks of Madison-square. Address Box No. 215 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MACHINERY.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO MAchine planers, bed not less than 14 feet long and 3 feet wide. Address J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO., No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSes, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension table cheap.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist is this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists for any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:
1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the coöperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

SPECIAL WAR TAX.
EIGHTH DISTRICT, (XVIIITH, XXTH AND XXIST WARDS.)

Notice is hereby given that the list of taxes, assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of Five Per Centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that such taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

A personal notice, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice, will be liable to pay *Ten Per Centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.
No. 923 BROADWAY, Dec. 19, 1864.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.
Public notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: Plug and cut tobacco, snuff and cigars, and other articles too numerous to mention, have been distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the store of L. Appleby Sons', No. 133 Water-st., New-York City, on the 17th day of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day. Catalogues ready on day of sale.—Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1864. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 130 BROADWAY.
SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.
A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 14th January, 1865, I shall proceed to draw panels of jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of February, 1865:
Two panels, of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit—Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas—Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court—Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 36 grand jurors, and a panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, December 15, 1864.
THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE, VIZ:—Two hundred and fifty-five tuns Kirkless Hall Cannel Coal, imported per ship *Constantine* from Liverpool, December 15, 1863, having remained in store unclaimed beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, on TUESDAY, January 17, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M.
S. DRAPER, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE association existing in the City of New-York, known as the Union League Club, intends to apply to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for an act of incorporation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A NEW DANCING-CLASS TO-DAY,
At DE GARMO'S, No. 59 West 14th-st.
Ladies, Misses and Masters at 4 P. M.
Ladies and Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES AT THE Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 o'clock, and from 8 to 10 P. M. New classes are now open; quarter commences at the date of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day.

PERSONAL.

IF PHILLIP THORNTON, ALIAS HENRY BROWN, of Chatham, England, who came to this country per steamship *North American*, via Portland, will call with or send his address to N. C., No. 89 French's Hotel, in this city, he will hear of something to his advantage.

TAYLOR'S SALOON, SATURDAY EVENing, the 6th, lady with black and white plaid silk dress. By sending her address to "B," Station F, will hear of an old friend.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE Forty-first Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the rooms of the American Bible Society, 4th-av., near Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. All members of the society are invited to attend. S. HASTINGS GRANT,
Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTE.—A SECOND-HAND PIANOforte, used but very little, and in perfect order, and almost as good as new, will be sold very low. Inquire of G. BERGQUIST, No. 44 West 15th-st.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS AT greatly reduced prices. A second-hand piano for $150, at No. 726 Broadway.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

LECTURES.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS WILL LECTURE for the Ladies' Union Bazaar Association, in aid of sick and wounded soldiers, at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1865, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at P. A. White's drug-store, No. 105 Gold-st.; Dr. J. McCune Smith's, No. 55 West Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', corner 8th-st. and Broadway; Horace Waters' music store, Broadway. Four other lecturers are to follow for the above-mentioned object and association. Rev. Sella Martin and John M. Langston are to be the next in order.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—A COURSE OF free lectures on Constitutional Law and Civil Polity, will be commenced by Prof. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, at the Law Department of the University, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, and will be continued on each Wednesday evening thereafter until finished. The public are invited.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to his time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors), recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.
I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.
Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.
Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.
Having furnished nearly (4) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.
BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 195 Broadway. Room No. 16.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,
NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK
MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS
and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay, State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

SUPERVISORS AND TOWN COMMITTEES can have their quotas filled in a few days, at the lowest rates, by the Union Representative Association, No. 25 Chambers-st. References from bankers and merchants of highest standing given.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.—Parties wanting volunteers and substitutes can be furnished with dispatch. Apply at No. 403 Pearl-st., corner of Vandewater-st. WM. HILT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT LIBEL CASE
OF
OPDYKE against WEED,
is now closed, and a full report of proceedings, including speeches of counsel, testimony, &c., may be had on Friday next, of all news dealers, for FIFTY CENTS, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by the publishers.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOLIDAY EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE,
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
with its SPLENDID CAST and SUPERB SCENERY.
"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*
Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. COMMENCES AT 7½.
FIFTH WEEK.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
In Five Tableaux and a prologue, entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
Having achieved one of the most genuine
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESSES
ever known on the New-York stage, as testified by
THE CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
Who have nightly thronged the Olympic for
THE PAST FOUR WEEKS,
it will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE CREATION AND DELUGE,
at Everett Hall, Broadway. Entrance on 34th-st., this evening. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, AUCTIONEER.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
Office, No. 8 Pine-st.
Real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., at public and private sale.
Sales of furniture at residences, and out-door sales.
Executors', trustees', and other sales solicited, to which personal attention will be given.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HORSES AND COUPE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a pair of well-matched black HORSES, about 15 hands high, believed to be perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and under the saddle. Very free and stylish drivers.
Also, ROCKAWAY COUPE, built to order, by one of our best city makers, and in good condition. Also, a set of silver-plated Harness, city made, first-class.
M. H. SMITH, Administrator.
Also, a dark brown HORSE, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind in harness, and a good saddle-horse for lady or gentlemen. Also, a shifting-top buggy, but little used; city made. Also, Harness, made by Lowery, a Dress Blanket, &c., &c.
The above were the property of the late R. J. Smith. Can be seen at the Mansion Stables, 42d-st. and 7th-av.
The above sale was postponed from Tuesday, Jan. 10.
Sale positive and without reserve.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at storehouse No. 40 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
(By order Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)
The cargo of the prize steamer "EMMA HENRY," consisting of
COTTON:
582 bales cotton.
12 bags sea island cotton.
PROVISIONS:
3 kegs provisions, 1 barrel flour, 2 kegs rice.
The catalogues and samples will be ready three days previous to sale at No. 115 Pearl-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway, a select collection of paintings by American artists. This will be exclusively a sale for American artists, and will comprise about 100 works of art of a variety of subjects, of the latest and best works of Messrs. C. P. Cranch, J. O. B. Inman, O. Pommer, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gray, F. Howland, W. Homer, D. Johnson, C. V. Nehrig, J. F. Cropsey, G. L. Brown, G. H. Durrie, R. H. Parke, Williamson, Perry, Cass, Terry, Warren, Sewell, and others, embracing views of American, Roman, Venetian, and general European scenery, fruit and flower pieces, &c., &c. They will be on exhibition on and from WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., until evening of sale, and the two evenings preceding sale, until 10 o'clock.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
AUCTION SALE OF FINE CUSTOM-MADE FURS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THIS DAY, [Wednesday,] Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, a general assortment of fine custom-made furs, being the balance of goods remaining from sales of December 23 and 31, 1864. Comprising Hudson's Bay sables, mink, royal ermine, Fitch and French marten, &c., &c. Also, robes, hoods, collars, gloves, &c.
Sale positive and without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, JAN. 12, AT 10 A. M., AT No. 75 Columbia-st., corner Orange-st., Brooklyn, mahogany, walnut, and painted marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; mattresses, bedding, pier glasses, velvet and Brussels carpets, stoves, oil-cloth, china, &c.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

A CARD.—DR. LEWIS HAS NO CONNECTION whatever with any other office in this city; his old established private medical institute is only at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, where the Doctor himself can be consulted as usual from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Established 1840.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
MORNING, AT 11,
THE LIMERICK BOY,
AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½,
THE RING OF FATE.
THE TAILOR OF TAMWORTH,
AND
THE VERMONT WOOL-DEALER.
CLOG DANCE BY TIM HAYES.
GIANT BOY, 8 FEET HIGH.
TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, 1,400 POUNDS.
LIVING SKELETON, a curious specimen of Mammoth Monkey.
THE DRILL (Gynocepaclus Leucophus.)
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS exhibit
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, ALBINO BOY, LEARNED SEAL, LIVING OTTERS, FRENCH MOVING FIGURES, WAX FIGURES, and a million other curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
GRAND MATINEES,
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½.
COMPLETE, UNPARALLELED, AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
COMIC ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD;
with its new and gorgeous
SCENIC AND SPECTACULAR EFFECTS,
TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS, COMIC SCENES,
AND IMMENSE CAST.
INDORSED BY THE PRESS AND PRONOUNCED BY THE PUBLIC
to be, without exception,
THE MOST STARTLING AND HUMOROUS
Pantomimic and Burlesque production
EVER GIVEN IN NEW-YORK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
THE UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR
of the mise-en-scene, costumes and appointments, and the novelty of the tricks and transformations, which are admitted to
ECLIPSE ALL PRECEDENT
in the pantomimic world, and are the marvel of
THE EQUESTRIAN ARENA.
THE ENTIRE COMPANY AND
ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
THE GREAT PANTOMIME
is given in addition to the
GRAND EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES,
in which MME. LOUISE TOURNAIRE
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE TRIPLE STAR COMPANY
WILL APPEAR. WILL APPEAR.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 685 BROADWAY, opposite Niblo's.
HELLER THE ILLUSIONIST.
HELLER THE PIANO-SOLOIST.
HELLER THE PANTOMIMIST.
MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1865.
LAST WEEK OF THE PANTOMIME,
LAST WEEK OF THE PANTOMIME,
which will most positively be withdrawn to make way for a
NEW PROGRAMME OF LEGITIMATE MAGIC.
Positively the LAST SIX NIGHTS of
MADLE. KATE PENNOYER,
AND
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE PRESENT SERIES OF ILLUSIONS.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and on SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
Doors open every evening at 7¼; commence at 8.

PROMENADE CONCERT.
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.
The next concert of this series will take place at the Armory, 14th-st., near 6th av.,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents, can be obtained at the armory, Jones' bookstore, Beer & Schimers' music store, Broadway and 4th-st., Tiffany & Co., No. 552 Broadway, and of the members of the Regiment. No tickets sold at the door.

HOPE'S LARGE PAINTING OF THE "ARMY OF THE POTOMAC" at Cumberland Landing, on the Pamunky, now open at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED.
THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY
will contract for the manufacture of any number, not exceeding
100,000 WROUGHT-IRON QUICKSILVER FLASKS,
delivery to commence within ninety days, and to continue at not less than 4,000 flasks per month. Payment will be made on delivery in gold coin. For particulars, inquire at the office of the Company,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., New-York.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE-ARMS.
The subscribers offer for sale the following, viz.:
2,500 second quality bayonets, for Springfield pattern muskets.
2,500 second quality butt plates, for Springfield pattern muskets.
10,000 second quality stock tips, for Springfield pattern muskets.
Also, eight milling machines and sundry tools for making bayonets, tips and butt plates.
PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.,
Southington, Conn.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

GREAT PRUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of the products of all nations, will be held at Stettin, (Prussia,) from the 15th of May to the 30th of June, 1865, under the patronage of His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince of Prussia, including an International Agricultural Exhibition, under the auspices of the Prussian Agricultural Society, in which the citizens of the United States are invited to participate. Inventors and manufacturers will find this a most favorable opportunity to introduce their inventions and articles to the great markets of Russia and Central Europe. For information apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., proprietors of the American European Express, No. 72 Broadway, New-York, sole agents for the Prussian exhibition in the United States.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No 72 Broadway.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL —Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Towen, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN PROPERTY—FOUR desirable houses, well located, $6,000 to $8,000; three houses in 33d-st, $10,000. PARSONS & WARD, No. 31 Cedar-st.

FARMS FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—10 acres, $6,500; 57 acres, $9,000. Country seats, 10 acres, $15,000. Village residence, 8 acres, $25,000. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st. Hours 10 to 1.

HENRY HILTON, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, late Judge of New-York Common Pleas, has resumed the general practice of his profession. Office, No. 262 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALways on hand at lower prices that at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS, modern-built, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, desirably located, in East 20th-st.; 26x70; lot 28x100; price $35,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house on Lexington-av.; also, one on Murray Hill, with immediate possession. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SET OF SECONDhand cards and spinning-jack; must be in good working order. Address Box No. 2,470 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE AUBUSSON CARPET, SIZE 15x41 feet. Will be sold at a great bargain.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
WEDNESDAY,
Buckstone's popular comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY—MASKS AND FACES.
FRIDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
SATURDAY—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
MONDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY—First time in two years, Boucicault's comedy, THE IRISH HEIRESS.
WEDNESDAY—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
HOW SHE LOVES HIM and ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced.
A NEW DRAMA is in active preparation.
Open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BEGINS AT 7½. CONCLUDES AT 10¾.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT IRISH DRAMA
entitled
THE SHAMROCK.
Written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and produced
AFTER MONTHS OF PREPARATION,
AND THE MOST LAVISH EXPENDITURE.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as..........PAT MALLOY,
With the song of "Pat Malloy."
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as..........MAGGIE.
THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.
SPLENDID SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
COMPLETE APPOINTMENTS,
STARTLING SITUATIONS,
INTRICATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS
ELABORATE FURNITURE,
ALL NEW
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7½.
20th week of MR. JOHN E. OWENS' engagement.
SPLENDID DOUBLE TRIUMPH.
SOLON SHINGLE......and......THE LIVE INDIAN,
SOLON SHINGLE......and......THE LIVE INDIAN,
the merriest and most successful comic productions
EVER KNOWN TO THE NEW-YORK STAGE.
TO COMMENCE WITH THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
the unparalleled success of which, notwithstanding its run of 120 consecutive nights, continues unabated. The public are, however, advised that the piece must soon be withdrawn.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.....as.......SOLON SHINGLE.
To conclude with the screaming comicality
THE LIVE INDIAN.
The Live Indian, Miss Crinoline.., Tom Brown..... } ....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
In rehearsal PAUL PRY and CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
☞ SECURED SEATS IN ADVANCE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
STILL MORE ADDITIONS!
JUST ARRIVED,
THREE BACTRIAN CAMELS.
The only genuine two-humped camels that have been seen in this county for forty years. Also, one ARABIAN DROMEDARY.
A DROVE OF SIX CAMELS
is now included in this collection. There has also, very recently, been added to this Menagerie a
MONSTER HAMADRYAS BABOON,
OR LION-SLAYER!
from Abyssinia, the first one ever brought to America. These enormous monkeys, in their native country, roam in immense droves, driving the inhabitants from villages and spreading devastation wherever they go. They pursue lions and stone them to death. This collection now contains by far
THE GRANDEST DISPLAY
OF ANIMATED NATURE
ever witnessed in America, including
THE RAREST BEASTS AND BIRDS
OF ALL COUNTRIES,
and presenting
A COMPLETE EXPOSITION OF THE
ZOOLOGY OF EVERY CLIME!
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS.
ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 14, 1865, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
MELLE DE LA SEIGLIERE.
Comedy in four acts, by Jules Sandeau.
Theatre office, No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
at the
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1865. Tickets, $2, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.
BY MISS SEDGWICK,
THURSDAY, January 12, at Lecture Room, Historical Society, 8 P. M.
Selections from Lover, Hood, &c. Admittance 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
ON THE HUDSON.
This collegiate school for young ladies will reopen after the holidays, on THURSDAY, Jan. 5. A course of scientific lectures will be delivered during the session. Intermediate lectures, by Right Rev. T. M. CLARK, of Rhode Island, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, and by Prof. HENRY COPPEE, of the University of Pennsylvania, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Rector, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.
WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, PRINCIPAL.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, NO. 18 COOPER UNION, NEW-YORK. —Students received at any time. Academic and Collegiate, also Naval, Civil and Mechanical Engineering courses given. For particulars, call at the Institute, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Terms reduced this month from $50 to $30 for the entire commercial course. Penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs. Private instruction. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

SCHOOL WANTED.—PRINCIPALS WISHING to dispose of a first-class boarding or day-school may find a purchaser in a Christian gentleman and successful teacher. Address, (confidentially,) FISKE, Litchfield, New-Hampshire.

A BUSINESS COURSE—BOOK-KEEPING, writing, and arithmetic included—$15 to $28. Geometry, Navigation and Algebra taught. Ladies, twenty writing lessons, $2. PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, Nos. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French.) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

SIX PRIVATE PUPILS.—PRIVATE PUPILS will receive especial care, with instruction for college or business, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE IN CLASSICAL AND Mathematical honors, at Cambridge, England, of several years successful experience in tuition, and with testimonials and references of a highly satisfactory character, feeling that the present social and political condition of the country is such as to render the life of one, whose aspirations go at all beyond mere self-seeking material prosperity, either a hopeless struggle or a weary waste of years, is anxious to locate himself permanently in the United States, as the sole or head master of some good grammar school. Address F. A. WHITE, "The Cottage," Lower Footing, London, England.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, PROFESSORS OF music, of highest qualifications; gentleman for classics in boarding school; one for University, and one for New-York Academy. Lady for French. Also, several other teachers wanted. All who seek engagements should have "American School Institute's Application Form."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN,
No. 130 Grand-st.

AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY, WHO HAS moved in the most polished society, wishes to arrange with responsible and well-positioned parties for the position of governess to young children, reader, housekeeper or companion, being fully competent for either. Address Mrs. EVERETT, Station D, Bible House, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. HOYT, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

MALE TEACHERS WANTED—FOR ELEmentary English branches—9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily. City reference as to teaching and character required. Apply at No. 202 5th-av.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY a teacher for vocal music, the piano and to assist in the English branches. Address VOCAL MUSIC, Bloomfield, N. J.

THE OPDYKE-WEED LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.
Before Hon. Judge Mason.

CONCLUSION OF MR. FIELD'S ARGUMENT, AND CHARGE OF THE COURT—THE VERDICT TO BE RENDERED TO-DAY.

George Opdyke vs. Thurlow Weed.—At the opening of the court, Mr. Emott presented his views to His Honor in reference to the measure of damage against the city for the carbines destroyed—citing authorities to show that the true standard of value was that which was allowed, viz: the Government price of the carbines, (including profit and patentee's fees,) less the cost necessary to finish them.

The court stated that he did not agree with the counsel for the plaintiff as to the true ground of damage against the city. In his view, however, this question was not very material in the present action. If a man brings a suit and claims a wrong rule of damages, if it does not bear evidence of bad faith, no imputation is to be cast upon him. That will be a question for the jury.

ARGUMENT OF MR. FIELD CONCLUDED.

Mr. Field resumed:

The libel in relation to Gen. Fremont is a tissue of falsehoods. The point of it is that Mr. Opdyke worked upon Gen. Fremont's political ambition to deprive him of his property. A more wanton, wicked and cruel libel was never published. It is at once base and baseless. The whole transaction between Mr. Opdyke and Gen. Fremont was simply a matter of business resulting from a negotiation begun by Gen. Fremont, in which he made an offer that was accepted and performed. No political consideration entered into it, or was even suggested or surmised. Gen. Fremont finding his estate embarrassed, and unavailable, offered one quarter to capitalists to extricate it and him. The debts had been created in defending the title against the Government and in developing the estate. He had never before been able to get any one to agree to take it for less than half. He now offered a quarter to Mr. Stevens, who offered it to Mr. Ketchum, who brought in Mr. Opdyke. This is all of Mr. Opdyke's connection with the matter. He received no more than he was offered. He performed what he promised. The asking of Gen. Fremont to let twenty-five thousand shares remain in Mr. Ketchum's name, in trust for him, was only a proper and usual precaution to keep the stock out of the market for a limited time, and prevent the control of the company from passing into other hands. The counsel has seen fit to allude to the present embarrassments of the company. There was nothing about them in the evidence, and this is not the place to explain them. If he intended thereby an imputation upon the good faith of the capitalists who formed it, an abundant answer is found in the dispatch which appears in the evidence, which was transmitted by the principal bankers of San Francisco eight days before the formation of the company, containing the substance of the report just made by the most eminent mining geologists of California, by which it was estimated that a gross monthly product of the estate might be counted upon of two hundred thousand dollars in gold at a cost of forty thousand, which would give a yearly revenue of $1,920,000 in gold, capable of extinguishing the debt in less than a year, and then giving a yearly dividend of over forty per cent. in our currency. The defendant attempts to fasten upon Mr. Opdyke the charge of making a hard bargain with Gen. Fremont when these twenty-five thousand shares were loosed from the trust and about to be thrown on the market. The plaintiff was not the trustee and had nothing to say about the discharge of the trust. He joined Mr. Hoy in the purchase of five thousand shares. There is no evidence that the same number of shares could have been sold for a larger price than Mr. Hoy gave, or that Mr. Opdyke made anything from the purchase, but whether it was so or not, the purchase was made between parties competent to contract, and neither complains of it. The intrusion of Weed into the company is a piece with his character; he was invited by neither of the parties, and is equally offensive to both of them. It has pleased the defendant and his counsel to drag my name into this controversy. There was for this neither necessity nor excuse. I was not responsible for any act of Mr. Opdyke's, nor was he responsible for any act of mine. I received nothing from him and he nothing from me. A client who wanted, or thought he wanted my advice and assistance, offered me for certain services a certain compensation, amounting in value to one fiftieth of the estate which was to be extricated from the embarrassments with which it was covered all over, and from which it might or might not ever be disentangled. The offer was accepted, the services performed, the compensation paid, and both parties were then, are now, and have ever since been satisfied. Why Mr. Weed, or Mr. Evarts, or Mr. Pierrepont need concern themselves with it I do not know. One's own business is in general society considered enough for one's own attention. My friend Pierrepont need not waste his thoughts upon it, for nobody will ever make him such an offer, and he would not earn so much were he to live a hundred years. My friend Evarts would not accept such an offer if it were made. He would tell his client that he overestimated the value of his services; he could not accept so much for them; he would be happy to do more work for less pay. He would not take a large fee, not he. His honest soul relucts at it, as it relucts at one man helping another to an office, upon any understanding, express or implied, that his friend shall remember him. Now I propose this compromise with him. If he will make oath that when he went to Washington to procure the appointment of his friend to a certain lucrative office in this city, there was no understanding that he should receive the counsel fees which the office could bestow, I will promise not to cross-examine him. If he will then sit down with me and compare the fees which he has received from the public treasury with those which I have received from my private client, I will promise to make no public inquiry into the amount he has received, and we will both cry quits and be even. But to be serious, this inquiry into the fees which my private clients see fit to give me is sheer impertinence. Weed knows no better. His education, his associations, his habits, his instincts, have taught him no better. My learned brethren, Evarts and Pierrepont, however, know better. They have been educated as gentlemen; they have been trained as lawyers; and, although on one occasion during this trial Mr. Evarts gave it as his opinion, as I understood him, that when a lawyer comes into court he sinks the gentleman in the lawyer—an opinion, by the way, which shocked and amazed me when it was expressed; yet I take leave to remind him and his associates that neither as lawyer nor gentleman has either of them any concern with my private affairs. Now, gentlemen of the jury, before I lay it aside, let me read this part of the libel again. "More than a year ago, Mayor Opdyke and others reminded Gen. Fremont that when a candidate for President in 1856 he was weakened by pecuniary embarrassments." This is false. Mr. Opdyke never reminded Gen. Fremont of any such thing. Again: "That as his friends intended to run him again, it would be well to put his affairs into better shape." This is false. Nothing of the kind was ever said. Again: "These friends formed themselves into a Mariposa Mining Company, &c. But new difficulties arose, which, however, were adjusted by the payment by Gen. Fremont of $2,400,000 in Mariposa stock," &c. This also is false. No new difficulties were adjusted; no new difficulties had arisen. The first act of Gen. Fremont had been, as his first offer was, to convey one-fourth of the estate to Mr. Ketchum, and the company was formed long afterward. The libel is false in its whole scope and meaning. It charges extortion from Gen. Fremont by first working upon his ambition and then leading him into difficulties, all of which you have seen is as false as false can be. This is not the place nor the occasion for a eulogy upon Gen. Fremont. The gentlemen may think it befits their case to represent him as a weak and timid man, the easy prey of designing capitalists, and afraid to utter his opinions in this hall. It is well one of the counsel said he had never seen him before; for if he had he would not have been wholly ignorant of his character. Gen. Fremont evidently thinks that bluster is not a proof of strength, and that the quiet demeanor of a gentleman is compatible with the loftiest courage of a soldier. In his checkered life he has passed through many vicissitudes. Rightly surnamed the Pathfinder, he was the first to explore the passes of the mountains of the furthest West. Returning from Europe to fight the battles of his country, he was the first General to beat Stonewall Jackson in fair battle at the East. He sustained the contest for the Mariposa estate with the same courage and tenacity with which he encountered the enemies of his country. He maintained his title and his possession against hostile claimants and lawless intruders, and, after many years of anxiety and labor, has reaped from it an ample fortune. His name will live in the history of his country so long as the country endures. No man will ever cross the plains to our Pacific empire—whether he passes with the long caravan of emigrants seeking a home in the West, or by that future railway which is certain yet to thread the gorges of the mountains—no man will ever look down from the Sierra Nevada upon the golden land of California without thinking of Fremont. I pass now to a new subject, that of army clothing: the libels on this subject are as follows: "This man has made more money by secret partnership in army cloth, blankets, clothing and gun contracts, than any fifty sharpers, Jew or Gentile, in the City of New-York." And again, "Mr. Opdyke can, if he pleases, enlarge the field of inquiry, so as to embrace * * * the shoddy blankets that were rejected in New-York and subsequently worked in at Philadelphia." The meaning attributed in the complaint is, that Mr. Opdyke "made money unjustly through fraudulent, corrupt or extortionate contracts with the Government, and that he corruptly and fraudulently procured the acceptance of imperfect blankets by some officers of the Government in Philadelphia, after they had been rejected by the Government in New-York." This is the real meaning of the expressions, the sense in which the defendant used them, the sense in which he meant them to be understood. His whole articles are bitter and vindictive. He means everything in an unfavorable sense, and intends that it shall be so understood. For these aspersions there is not a particle of justification in the evidence. There were never any blankets sold or received at Philadelphia after having been rejected in New-York. The whole charge in that respect is a pure invention. There was never any contract made with the Government which was not fairly made and fairly executed. Nothing of the kind commonly known as shoddy was ever received by the Government or offered to it. The Spalding cloth was of substantial material; the only objection to it was the difficulty of coloring some of it; but the spotted parts were left out in the making up, and the garments delivered to the quartermaster and accepted by the inspectors, were good both in material and color. But, says the defendant's counsel, with loud voice and great emphasis, here is a public man, Mayor of a city, interested in contracts for the supply of the army. Is that a fault? The army must be supplied. Cannot honest men engage in supplying it? Must Weed and his friends have a monopoly of the business? If that be so, Heaven help the country! When complaint was made to Luther that secular airs were played in the churches, the great reformer replied that the devil must not have all the good music. So we modestly ask, must the devil alone supply the army? Must our brave soldiers be fed and clothed by thieves? No, no, no. The furnishing of supplies to the army and navy on contracts fairly obtained and fairly executed is an honest and patriotic act. Parrott, and Ames, and Ericsson, and Stewart, and Sturges are helpers of their country as truly as he who leads a battalion, or digs in the trench, or mounts the parapet in a storm of fire and leaden hail. The Mayor of a city, however, ought not to do it, say the gentlemen. Why not? If it be a good thing and patriotic, why should he refrain from it? If he has something which the Government wants, ought he to refuse it, or ought he to resign before he lets the Government have it? Must he give up private business when he takes a public office? Is it not of the vices of our times that so many of those who hold office have no other business, no other means of livelihood? They live on the public. The offices are their patrimony; their trade is politics; their traffic is in public employments. Some of the purest and best of our Mayors have thought their public office and their private business quite compatible. Mr. Havemeyer did not abandon his sugar refinery; Mr. Westervelt did not give up his shipyard; Mr. Tieman did not assign over his paint factory. If a successful merchant be chosen Mayor for two years must his firm be dissolved, or must it pursue a different line of business from what it would have pursued if he had not been elected? But I have said enough on this subject, and I will say no more lest I weary you. Such, gentlemen, are the facts in relation to these charges. The charges themselves are gross; such as no man could rest under without a stain upon his name. What was the plaintiff to do? Should he inflict personal chastisement? That is the first impulse of a wronged man, just as it was the first impulse of my client when the opening counsel of the defendant charged him with a lie in the Harris letter, to cleave him instantly to the floor. But the law forbade. The Judge, whatever he thought of the provocation or the vengeance, would have been obliged to punish it. So, if the plaintiff or his friends had sought the defendant and broken every bone in his body, they would have done to the defendant no wrong, but they would have violated the law and wronged society. A civilized community cannot maintain itself if it allows private vengeance for private wrongs. Personal revenge was, therefore, not to be thought of. What, then, I repeat, was to be done? Would you have the plaintiff content himself with a reply in the newspapers? That is palpably insufficient. There is a Chinese proverb that a lie will travel round the world while truth is putting on its boots. You cannot follow the libel with a contradiction into all the newspapers in which it is published. Many persons will read one and not see the other. Some will believe one and disbelieve the other. A contradiction is, therefore, insufficient. What, then, I repeat again, was the the plaintiff to do? He was constrained to take the redress which the law gave him, such as it was, whether it was perfect or imperfect. That was the dictate of the law—our law, your law, the law of the land. He had two courses open to him, one to prefer an indictment, the other to bring a civil action. His first design was to do both. There were reasons, however, which made him finally decide, in the first instance, for the latter. One was, that in a criminal prosecution the defendant could not be a witness, and a clamor might be raised that he wished to shut the defendant's mouth. There are other reasons, which any one acquainted with our political history, and who has seen what has been going on in this court-room will readily understand. The civil action is undoubtedly an imperfect remedy; but it is the best the law affords. The only reparation which it offers to the plaintiff, the only punishment it threatens to the defendant is in pecuniary damages. If, after passing upon the truth or falsehood of the charges, the jury could themselves fix the measure of reparation; could require the defendant to publish a recantation, or fasten upon him a stigma that should not be misunderstood, it would be more consonant with the ideas of modern society. But that has not been done. The lawgiver has left no other means of reparation than the amount of damages. The plaintiff seeks your verdict, and a large verdict, because that alone will mark your sense of the injustice which he has suffered. A small verdict will signify that the plaintiff has been wronged, but that it is of little consequence whether he has been wronged or not. It is for that reason, and that alone, that he seeks a verdict which the defendant shall feel. The defendant's counsel tells you it is avarice that prompts this demand. It is not avarice; but a proper self-respect. They thought it very funny that he should give it to a public charity. The fun was probably in the idea that any of Weed's money should go to a public charity. We tell you that not a dollar of the recovery shall be used for any private purpose. Seeing, therefore, that you can only express your sense of the wrong done to the plaintiff by the amount of the verdict, the question arises what are the reasons or principles by which that should be determined. It is not the pecuniary loss which the plaintiff may have sustained by which you are to judge. That may not be known to the plaintiff himself; it may be incapable of proof. It is compensation for the disquietude which the plaintiff has undergone, his mental suffering, the lessening of him in the public esteem, and the injurious effect it may have upon his social and political relations. The defence which has been set up is, as all the authorities agree, an aggravation of the original libel. The record of an attempted justification is the clearest evidence of malice. But if that little silent piece of paper contains such evidence, how much more does the oral slander of counsel contain it. Both the counsel have indulged in it, far beyond their duty or their privilege; but the opening speech of the junior counsel was so gross in its language, so monstrous in its perversions, so outrageous in its abuse, that, for the sake of the defendant, whom it insulted; for the sake of the court, which it contemned; for the sake of the community, which it offended, it ought to be visited by your displeasure. The profession of the law is one of the noblest than can employ the faculties of man. To be a defence to the weak, a speaker for the ignorant, an adviser to the doubtful, a bulwark against power, an interpreter of the laws, a helper to justice, is an office and a function, for having which any man may feel himself exalted. The profession is rich to overflowing in its histories and its traditions. The greatest men of all ages have illustrated its annals. Orators, philosophers, statesmen, have reaped its emoluments and borne its honors. The judiciary of every free country is recruited from its ranks. The Chief Justice of the United States is second only to the President; the Lord Chancellor of England takes precedence of all the nobles—such is our profession. But if it is to be perverted, as it has been perverted here, it must lose its character and its influence. If there be many whom a fee can induce to rise in a court of justice, and under cover of the privilege, vilify a party, as my client has been vilified outside of the evidence and the issue, then I can only say that the name of lawyer will soon be a by-word and a hissing, and will come to be accounted *hostis humani generis*—an enemy to the human race, fit only to be hooted from the world. Who is George Opdyke? A New-York merchant, punctual to all his engagements, honorable in all his dealings, sensitive to that which is the life of this mercantile community—mercantile honor; whom no man reproached, or dared to approach, till he was set upon by thieves. Ask those who have dealt with him. Ask those who have lived with him. In private life without a stain, in every relation exemplary, whether as son, husband, father, friend, citizen; in public life devoted to its duties. From the time when he took the office of Mayor, he gave it all his days and nights, saving only three hours a week to his private business. He defied, resisted, and, to a great extent, defeated, during his Mayoralty, the robbers about the City Hall. That is the secret of their hostility to him. Mr. Purdy tells you that he saved millions to the City Treasury. He resisted the measure, passed by the Common Council, for giving, or rather wasting, three millions for draft exemptions, and defeated it; he resisted the Court-house jobs and the Fort Gansevoort job, as long as resistance was possible. Is such a man to be hunted down? Who is Thurlow Weed? I should not have dragged his character into this trial, if his counsel had not done it. Being here he must be treated as he deserves. I acquiesce, if I do not dissent. I am bound therefore to say that he is, in my opinion, and in that, I believe, of most of his countrymen, a leader of that band of profligate men who surround and disgrace Congress, the Legislature and the Common Council, seeking grants of franchises, lands, offices, and jobs; corrupting, bribing, soliciting, misleading; living upon the country; public plunderers. Shall such a man go unpunished? What is a libeler? He is a man who publishes of another a malicious falsehood, tending to injure and degrade him. To talk of such a man as entitled to any immunity by reason of the liberty of the press is to disparage your understanding. The liberty of the press, that liberty for which wise and good men struggled for ages, which we have so securely obtained as to have enshrined it in our constitution, is the liberty to tell the truth. The liberty to lie was never given, and never intended to be given, and never can be given, till society is resolved into its elements. "Thou shalt not bear false witness" is one of the commandments; "Thou shalt not steal" is another. One may just as truly strive for the liberty to steal as the liberty to lie. If character is worth anything we must protect it. It is of priceless value. Next to the approval of God and your conscience, the greatest incentive to good actions is the approval of your fellow-men. Instead of holding one up to censure for having vindicated his character through the law, applaud him for his confidence in himself, his confidence in you, his confidence in the laws. And let your verdict be the answer to all the calumnies and all the sophistries which, during these four weeks, have been uttered in this hall.

JUDGE MASON'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge Mason, after a few preliminary remarks to the jury, paying them a deserved compliment for their patience and attention to the case, and defining the duty of the jury and of the court, spoke of the law applicable in the case. As the law now stands with us in this State, the defendant, when arraigned for a libel, may give the truth in justification; and if he sustains before the court and jury the truth of the libel, he stands wholly acquitted of the publication, without stopping to inquire into his motives, whether the truth was published with good motives and for justifiable ends or not. A different rule obtains where the prosecution is by indictment. The libel gives a civil action; it also gives an indictment. The latter is given upon the idea that libelous publications tend to a breach of the peace, and therefore concern the public interest, and that the libeler may be punished by indictment, in behalf of the people, to preserve the public peace. When the trial comes up on an indictment, then the defendant has to establish not only the truth of the libel, but he is to satisfy the jury before whom it is tried that he published that truth for good motives and justifiable ends. There may be cases where a man may publish the literal truth in a libel, and yet he should be punished just as severely as though he had justified a falsehood, for in some cases which can be put the aggravations would be even greater. A man may publish through the public press some secret physical infirmity of his neighbor, unknown to the world, which will wound the feelings and sting to the quick the sensibilities of the man who is libeled, and yet the libels may all be true. In this, a civil action for damages, the law allows the defendant to give in evidence the truth of the libel, and if he establishes that truth, then he stands fully acquitted. Before proceeding to the case, allow me to state another particular, in reference to which there has been some controversy—in reference to which the laws of this State stand in direct collision with the courts in England at this day. If I were presiding in a court in England, I should be obliged to say to you: Gentlemen, the law makes you the judges, in this civil action, both of the law and the fact, so as to determine the question whether the article is libelous or not. They hold the rule there that the Judge must charge the jury what constitutes a libel, and leave it to the jury to say whether this is a libel. Well, they have had some rich experience under this new rule in England, which shows the folly of the rule itself. A case came before a court there, and the Judge elicited the law of libel correctly, and the jury retired and brought in their verdict. Then came a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be had, for the jury had found that not to be a libel which was a libel. The case was argued, and counsel conceded that the Judge had charged the law of libel correctly; but the jury, who, under the law as administered in England, had a right to say whether the matter charged was a libel or not, had found that to be no libel which was a libel, and the rule was made absolute, and the verdict set aside. Not a year from that time, came another case from the Court of Exchequer on a rule to show cause why a verdict should not be set aside, and there it was conceded that the Judge had charged the law of libel correctly, but the jury had, forsooth, found that to be a libel which was in law no libel, the very converse of the first case. Well, the result of it all was, that the court after the jury had rendered their verdict, pronounced it a libel, granted the rule absolute and set aside the verdict, holding that the jury had held that to be a libel which was no libel. The consequences which have flowed from that in the courts of England within the last few years, show the absurdity of the rule. It is my duty to state to you now, gentlemen, what our rule is in this State. If I understand it, it is a sound rule, founded in practical wisdom and plain practical common sense; and here, gentlemen, it brings me to a part in this case where I should be very careful, and you should be very observant, in looking to the precise duties which belong to me, and those which belong to you. It is my right, nay, it is my duty to define to you wherein I may say to you, this article is libelous, and wherein I may say to you there is a question left here for you to determine whether it is or not. Now the rule is this; where the charge as published leaves no ground for doubt, where there is nothing left to interpret, as if I should say, "Mr. Blatchford, in cool blood, rose in court, drew his pistol and shot Mr. Weed—murdered him," and published that through the papers in the morning, and it should come out as false, and I should be sued for libel, would it not be mere nonsense for any judge who should sit to try that case for libel, when there was a plain imputation of murder—no doubt about it—would it not be nonsense for a judge to define what constitutes a libel, and leave the question for the jury, whether the charge is libelous or not? No; our rule is that the judge must say that the article is libelous as a matter of law, or that it is a question to be left for the interpretation of the jury. When the publication is susceptible of two constructions, then the judge must leave it to the jury to say which of the two constructions are intended by the article. In this connection, gentlemen, it is my duty to advise you with regard to another rule, and that is that when a publication is susceptible of two constructions, one of which would give an innocent meaning and the other would impute libel, or give them a criminal meaning, and where it is as well susceptible of the one construction as the other, then it is your duty to give it the more lenient construction, because courts and juries are not to presume malice in the publication, unless it is necessarily and clearly inferred from the language employed, the same as that they are to impute innocency of conduct in all cases, unless they are obliged by the evidence to impute guilt. In further reference to the duties which pertain to the court, and those which pertain to you, I think I can illustrate more to your understanding the rule which I design to lay down by calling your attention to this libel. The first matter charged in this complaint for libel is the following: "This man has made more money by secret partnerships in army cloth, blankets, clothing, and gun contracts, than any fifty sharpers, Jew or Gentile, in the City of New-York." Now, that is not so clear that I have a right to say to you that it is libelous. That is a case where it belongs to you to put a construction upon the language, and say whether or not you will apply the construction Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Evarts place upon it, or give it the construction claimed by the other side. They contend that Mr. Weed intended to charge that this man had made this money dishonestly, and as sharpers make their money. Now, there is good sense in leaving this to a jury, instead of to the court, for it is to be interpreted as these words are understood in common parlance among men—not by any technical rule of law. It will be for you, therefore, to take this article and say whether it is its intention to impute to Mr. Opdyke dishonest or sharp practices, and the one construction or the other which you put upon it, determines whether it is or is not a libel. This brings me to the point in my charge where I should define to you what constitutes a libel. A libel is a malicious defamatory publication of another, calculating to hold him up to disgrace, to contempt, or even to ridicule. It is not necessary that a charge of crime or criminal offence should be made—which is the distinction between written and verbal slander. Any publication of a man that holds him up to ridicule or contempt—that has the effect to defame him—to lessen his character and fair fame—is a libel. Now, I ought to say that when an article is found by the jury to contain a libel, there are certain legal imputations which immediately follow. One is, that the law presumes it to be false; presumes that the defendant has made a libelous accusation falsely; and it also assumes and imputes another thing. It infers damages to flow from it without any proof at all. The burden of proof, therefore, is not upon the plaintiff to show that it is false, but is upon the defendant to show the libel to be true. I will, in the next place, gentlemen, call your attention to the balance of this alleged libel. (The Judge here read the libel, already published, in relation to the claim against the city.) The plaintiff's counsel claims that this allegation charges upon Mr. Opdyke the making up of an unfounded claim against the corporation of New-York for the loss of this gun-factory and its machinery; that it imputes to him the making up of this claim dishonestly, and the working it through by dishonest means, and getting it allowed by dishonest practices of his own. It, therefore, presents for your consideration the question in regard to the claim; in the first place, whether the claim itself is dishonestly made up, and next, whether there was in the making up and the carrying through of this claim for this gun-factory, a swindle, a fraud, a wrong practised upon the city. This is a question which belongs to you to decide. The defendants' claim is that they have fully justified this part of the libel, even up to the point that should satisfy you that Mr. Opdyke did, as Mr. Gibbs, the inventor of this carbine, said, commit a great swindle against the corporation in making up this claim against the city. They base this upon the allegation that here was a wrong rule of damages, that this claim was made up upon a claim founded upon a rule of damages illegal and unsustained in law, and therefore they were justified in making this publication. As I understand this act giving damages to the owner of property destroyed by mob, it gives an action against the Corporation for all the damages sustained, and thus it is a mere act of indemnity furnishing them idnemnity for the loss of their property, and nothing more. Now, when we come to the precise rule by which the question of damages shall be ascertained, we find the sides in this case traveling widely different roads. Mr. Opdyke, in making up the claim, travels one road and Mr. Orison Blunt, as I understand him, representing the Board of Supervisors, when he came to investigate the claim, adopted another rule, and traveled another road to ascertain what the damages were. These rules of damages, many of them, are predicated not so much upon any enlightened morals as upon rigid and stern rules. I will give two illustrations: Suppose I convey a lot to Mr. Blachford in this city for $5,000 and covenant to warrant, and insure that title to him, giving him the title, promising to warrant and defend him in that title and in the possession of it, and he puts up a dwelling on it worth $30,000. Suppose ten years hence the title is proved false, and some one comes and ejects Mr. Blachford from his house and lot. He turns round and sues me upon the covenant, and claims that I should pay him the $30,000 he has lost upon the house, and the $5,000 he paid me upon the lot. No, say the courts. Mr. Blachford, you can only recover the $5,000, with interest. Men would say there was not much good sense in that, but it was established upon the idea that in the early settlement of the city a man might sell a piece of land for $200, and in course of time the building upon it might be worth fifty millions, and no man's estate could meet the burden of damage arising out of a proof of false title in such a case. Suppose Mr. Weed contracts with me to sell me a horse for $500, and I immediately make a written contract to sell the horse to Mr. Blachford for $1,000. Mr. Blachford is a responsible man, and has his money ready in the bank to pay me, and there is no doubt but on taking the horse I can deliver it over to Mr. Blachford, and receive the money. But to-morrow, Mr. Weed says, Judge Mason I cannot let you have that horse. Well, I sue Mr. Weed for violating his contract, and I say I should have had a thousand dollars from Mr. Blachford for the horse, so I will have the $500 that I should have made out of you. But the courts say, No, you cannot recover it; you can only recover what you can prove the horse to be actually worth by witnesses upon the stand. There are some men that would say that the horse was worth a thousand dollars in hand to me because I had a valid contract with Mr. Blachford, but the law won't allow me to take that. Now, I do not understand, gentlemen, that in this claim against the city Mr. Opdyke had a right to put these guns in at the contract price. If he has proved, as is claimed by Mr. Keene and Mr. Brooks, that they were actually worth that price, that puts a different view on the case. The claim was made up by taking these guns in the process of manufacture, in the state in which the different parts were in the factory, and deducting the cost of completing them from the contract price to be paid by the Government. Now, as I understand the evidence in this case, that claim could not be sustained. The price to be paid by the Government, of course, embraced the $3 50 royalty due to the inventor when the gun was finished. If an action were here on trial before me to recover of the corporation this claim, I should be obliged to say to you that Mr. Opdyke had no valid claim against the corporation for the royalty on those guns, nor had Mr. Brooks any claim upon Mr. Opdyke or Mr. Farley for the royalty, because, by the written contract between the parties, the royalty was not due until the time when the guns were completed. Mr. Brooks himself says this upon the stand here. I do not see, upon any claim, therefore, how the $21,000 for royalty could have been made as a legal claim against the coporation. It is competent here to offer evidence as to the real value, and I do not think that a true standard of value would be merely what the different parts, in process of manufacture, sold separately, would bring in the market. Now, gentlemen, I have said enough in regard to this branch of the case. As I understand the evidence in the case, it appears that when this claim was presented in this form to the committee, Mr. Blunt did not adopt the theory at all, but resorted to another, and certainly one much more dangerous and one altogether wrong; and that was, to ascertain the whole outlay in this establishment, or what it had cost Mr. Opdyke and those concerned in getting up the factory, in machinery and tools; and going through the whole cost of constructing these guns; and when he arrived at the fact that the outlay exceeded in extent the claim, he says he was satisfied the claim was just, and allowed it. That was certainly more wrong than the other basis; but it only shows that laymen are not always safe judges of the rules of law, in determining such questions. Now, I ought to say to you, that although the defendant may have succeeded in showing you that Mr. Opdyke did, on this claim against the corporation, get a larger sum than he was entitled to, and that a wrong rule of damages was adopted (as I think there was) in making up this claim; yet it does not follow that Mr. Opdyke was dishonest in that. This libel must be justified as broadly as it was made, and liberally in the sense in which it is charged; and if it charges Mr. Opdyke with fraudulently making up a claim against the corporation—having a swindle in it—performing that which a swindle would do—then the claim must be justified as broadly; and before this branch of the libel is justified, you must come to the point of finding that this claim was made up dishonestly by Mr. Opdyke, and that he believed, when he adopted the rule suggested by Mr. Jones, and carried out by Mr. Kean, in making up the claim, it was wrong and would result in bringing a larger claim against the corporation than it was liable to him for. That is the question for you to determine—whether you believe Mr. Opdyke, in presenting this claim upon this rule of damages, knew that he was doing a wrong, and presenting a fraudulent claim. You are to determine it in the light of all the evidence. You should bear in mind that Mr. Jones swore he thought it was an honest way of making up the claim; that Mr. Kean swears he regards it a just mode; that Mr. Opdyke swears the same thing. The other side rely upon the fact, as they contend, that it was not communicated to the committee fully, the basis upon which the claim was made. Upon that, also, you have the evidence. There is another part of the libel to which we now come, where it is my duty to decide, and not yours; and that is where Mr. Opdyke is charged with being an *ex-officio* member of the Auditing Committee; that he sat on the committee auditing this claim, concealing the fact that he was the principal party interested; and by that means carried this swindle through. I have no hesitation in saying that that which is the most serious part of all these charges, as I regard it, is libelous. I do not think there is any doubt about what it means, and I do not think there is anything left to interpretation in regard to it. Then it is for you to say whether it is justified by the evidence in the case. If there be no dispute on the evidence that it is not justified, then it is my duty to say to you, you must find the charge undefended. Now, the first part of it, I suppose, is wholly untrue. The Mayor, by virtue of his office, is not a member of this committee. It is very clear, *de jure*, he was not a member. But if you find he was a member of the committee, *de facto*, then I think that branch of the libel may be justified. Mr. Purdy says that the Mayor and Comptroller were not members of the committee, but were sent for frequently, so that they might understand the claims which were passed upon, and it would seem that on the claim of Mr. Wakeman both the Mayor and Comptroller voted. That is the only instance, so far as this case is concerned, in which they are shown to have acted. Did Mr. Opdyke act on the claim for this factory before the committee? I understand the evidence to be all one way—he did not. There is no doubt about that. All the witnesses agree that he did not aid in auditing that claim. Well, did he conceal from the Board of Supervisors the fact that he was interested in that claim? I think not; and I have looked carefully through the notes of testimony. [The court reviewed the testimony on this subject, and added]: I think, gentlemen, you will find that this part of the libel which charges Mr. Opdyke with being a member of the committee sitting upon this claim, auditing it, and concealing the fact that he was interested in the claim from the Board of Supervisors, is unsustained by the evidence in the case. I next come to the charge that the plaintiff attempted to wrong McNeill, and that "he came to grief, as dishonest men are quite likely to do when they undertake to cheat those with whom they are engaged in business." There is an accusation there. Whether it is libelous or not I leave for you to say; and whether it is justified or not, I leave for you to say, without any comment upon the evidence. There is a reference there to a designation which has not been much commented on. The writer charges that "Oily Gammon" soon came to grief. Sitting here as a Judge, I cannot say what is meant by that; but if Mr. Blatchford should get up here and accuse any brother of the bar of being "Oily Gammon," I think I should understand pretty well what was meant. I should think he referred to the middle member of the firm of Quirk, Gammon & Snap, whom Mr. Warren describes in "Ten Thousand a Year," as having a cold, gray eye, who drew business from the pollutions of the city, and whose clients were a class of miscreants—who was the "very devil at invention." If you, mingling among men, understand the expression "Oily Gammon" to convey such an imputation, you will say if Mr. Weed so applied it to the plaintiff, and whether he is to be punished for so doing. Next we come to the charge of the "sale of the office of Surveyor of the Port." You, gentlemen, will say in what sense these words are intended. If the language implies the sale of an office outright, it is undoubtedly slanderous; because it would hold any man in this community up to contempt, disgrace and infamy who should sell an office for $10,000. It is contended by the defendant's counsel that the language does not mean that, but means the selling of Mr. Opdyke's influence to procure the appointment for Mr. Andrews; and that you must put that construction on it, because Mr. Opdyke did not possess the power to give the office. You will say, if it was that, whether you would not consider it a disgrace to Mr. Opdyke to do just that thing; whether he would not be held up to infamy, disgrace and contempt for doing it. If so, then the language is libelous; and the only remaining question is, was it justified? Mr. McNeill swears there was such a bargain made between Andrews and Opdyke, and that he was the broker who made it. You have his testimony and that of Mr. Williamson; and the testimony of Mr. Andrews, who swears unqualifiedly that no such bargain ever took place or was dreamed of by him. There is a collision between the witnesses on this point. It is a question for you, and if you find the charge libelous, and that it is undefended, that there was not agreement to sell this office, you will, of course, give a verdict against Mr. Weed. We now come to the next charge in the libel, and that is the conduct of Mr. Opdyke in connection with Gen. Fremont and the Mariposa estate. You have heard this matter referred to several times by counsel, and it belongs to you, and not to me, to say whether that is a libel. You will say whether it imputes to Mr. Opdyke and his associates in that transaction practices fraudulent and overreaching; or whether, taking it all in all, just as it stands, reading it as common-sense men, you think it holds up Mr. Opdyke to infamy, disgrace, contempt and ridicule. It is claimed on the part of the plaintiff that you should infer such was the intention, to charge sharp practices and extortion, because the article closes up by saying that there were other sharp practices and extortions which would make Jews blush, as the writer was informed by the confidential friends of Gen. Fremont. You will say how this is; and you will say, in the next place, whether it is justified by anything given in evidence. That branch of the case all rests upon the testimony of Gen. Fremont. This carries us through the list of libels in the article of 18th June. There is a brief one on the 25th. "Mr. Gibbs, the carbine patentee, says that in the claim submitted to the Supervisors, on which $196,000 was paid, there is a large swindle." In regard to that, counsel for the defence read this alleged libel to Mr. Gibbs, and inquired, "Did you say that?" Answer—"Yes I did, I said it to several persons." There the investigation stopped. I am requested to charge you that proving that Mr. Gibbs said so is not a justification of the libel. I understand the rule to be, as stated in the head-note in a case in 1st Wendell: "In an action for libel, the publication in a newspaper of a rumor is not justified by the fact that such rumor existed. The fact may be given in evidence in mitigation, but not in justification." Then there is a charge which I overlooked, as to "shoddy" blankets, that were rejected in New-York, and subsequently worked in at Philadelphia. It belongs to you to say whether that language, at this day and hour, taking common parlance in its interpretation, means to charge upon Mr. Opdyke any dishonest practices in his dealings with the Government for blankets. Mr. Weed uses the word "shoddy." You may know what that means. It is also for you to say what is meant by the expression "working in;" whether it means to impute any but honorable means in getting those passed. If it does, you will say by your verdict whether there is any evidence in the case that justifies that charge. In short, gentlemen, I leave all these libels, their interpretation, construction, and the decision of the question whether they do impute a libelous charge against Mr. Opdyke, or not—I leave the whole to you to determine; with the single exception of the one which charges him with being a member of the committee to audit this claim of Mr. Farley, with setting upon the claim, and concealing the fact that he was largely interested, and by that means getting the claim through. That I charge you is, in law, a libel. I do not myself see anything in the testimony to justify that branch of the case. You will take it, and say what damages ought to be awarded, as you will in regard to all the alleged libels. The rule is that the defendant, must justify as broadly as he charges. The law allows him to justify any one charge, and if he justifies that he stands so far acquitted. If he fails in any one, he fails in that, although he may prevail in regard to all the others. On the question of damages, the court charged that, the libel being broad, the law imputes malice, and implies damages to result; and the law says, in addition, that the plaintiff should be fully compensated for his actual damages—fully solaced for his wounded feelings. The law also permits the infliction of punitive damages by way of punishing the defendant, in order to make an example of him and deter evil doers; to stay the hand of the libeler. In regard to both these propositions the law has no standard, but refers every case to twelve men to say what is right. The plea of justification of the libel or of justification of an oral slander, wherever it utterly fails, and is not sustained by the proof, may be considered by the jury in aggravation of the damages; but if, when the whole case is developed before the jury, they can discover any mitigating circumstances for the publication of the libel, then it may be a mitigation instead of an aggravation.

His Honor committed the case to the jury, impressing upon them its importance and the necessity of doing equal and exact justice between the parties, so that they might be able to say they had done fully their duty in deciding the case, as he took pleasure in saying they had faithfully done their duty in listening to it. He directed them, if they agreed, to seal their verdict, and bring it into court in the morning. If they failed to agree before 7 o'clock, a supper would be provided for them, and they would see the propriety, after so protracted a trial, of spending one night in an earnest effort to come to a conclusion.

Evening Exchange.

$70,000 Amer. Gold...	223¾	200 M. S. & N. I.......	74
100 N. Y. Cen. R...s10	117	100 do..........b2	74
1800 Erie R........	84¾	200 M. S. & N. I. G...	150
400 do..........s10	84⅝	500 Cleve. & Pitts....	95
700 do..........	84⅞	200 do..........b3	95
1100 do..........b3	84⅞	100 Chic. & N. W. R...	39⅝
1000 do..........b5	84⅞	300 do..........s10	39¾
100 do..........s3	84⅞	100 do..........s10	39⅜
300 Hudson R. R.......	109	200 do..........b3	39⅝
300 do..........	108¾	300 do..........s3	39⅝
100 do..........s10	108¾	100 do..........b3	39¾
600 Reading R......b3	116	100 C. & N. W. Pr. s10	70¼
200 Cum. Coal.........	45¾	300 do..........s10	70⅛

Stocks steady. Gold not very active; sales, after the call, at 222⅜; at the close of report, 222⅜ was bid.

Union General Committee.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with the programme of Messrs. WM. R. STEWART and RUFUS F. ANDREWS, the Special Committee appointed by the Union State Central Committee to reorganize the Union party of the City and County of New-York, the Union delegates elected to the General Committee, assembled at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 5, for the purpose of organization. At the hour appointed, Messrs. STEWART and ANDREWS appeared on the platform and announced that delegations had been regularly returned from thirteen of the seventeen Assembly Districts of the city. They further announced that in consequence of protests and other irregularities, they had decided to call the roll of the uncontested delegates, and ask each delegate to name his preference for temporary Chairman, after which they would turn over the disputed delegations to the Committee, for settlement.

The roll was called with the following result: ABRAM WAKEMAN, of the Seventeenth District, 54; THOS. B. VAN BUREN, of the Fifteenth, 24; HUGH GARDNER, of the Ninth, 6; R. F. ANDREWS, of the Fifteenth, 2. Mr. WAKEMAN was declared temporary Chairman, and Messrs. GARDNER and VAN BUREN appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair. Messrs. MCLEOD, of the Ninth, and HALL of the Fourth District, were elected as temporary secretaries.

The first business was in reference to the admission of delegates from the disputed districts. In the First District, the delegation headed by HENRY SMITH, was admitted by a unanimous vote. In the Second District the delegation headed by HENRY G. LEASK, was admitted by a similar vote. In the Fifth District, the Bleakly delegation was admitted by a very decided vote, while in the Thirteenth District the Coulter delegation was unanimously admitted. It is proper to state that there were no contestants present from, or claiming seats, except in the Fifth District. In the other cases, only one ticket was run at the Primary.

After settling the contests and protests, a motion was made that the officers of the new Committee consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer and Sergeant-at-Arms.

It was then resolved to proceed to the election of permanent officers. Mr. WILLIAMSON, of the Sixteenth, nominated JAMES KELLY, of the Fourteenth District, as a candidate for permanent President. RUFUS F. ANDREWS nominated SIMEON DRAPER; Mr. THORNE nominated SINCLAIR TOUSEY, of the Seventh District. A *viva voce* vote was then taken, with the following result:

James Kelly 96
Sinclair Tousey 11
Simeon Draper 4
Abraham Lent 1
Wm. R. Stewart 1

The election of Mr. KELLY was made unanimous, whereupon Dr. WILDER and JOHN V. GRIDLEY were appointed to conduct the President to the chair. On taking the chair, Mr. KELLY said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE: I beg to tender you my most cordial thanks for the honor you have conferred on me by selecting me to preside over your deliberations during the ensuing year. The Union party of the State and nation has just emerged from an exciting and arduous campaign, one of the most momentous in the history of political contests, in which, indeed, the great principles of free Government itself was at stake. But with such glorious standard bearers as LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and our own REUBEN E. FENTON, we came out of the contest triumphantly. By that victory our country was saved and the cause of human freedom on this continent permanently established. Nearly a year ago, we placed on our banners in front of this very building, the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as our first choice. That selection has been ratified by a large majority of the loyal people of the United States. It now becomes our duty to sustain and uphold the National and State Administrations we have placed in power. If we but evince the same energy, unanimity and determination in supporting our President and Governor, which was shown in the late canvass, we shall, in all human probability, be able at the end of the year to congratulate ourselves on the downfall of the rebellion, the restoration of the Union, and the return once more of peace and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land. To-night we meet on a common platform. By-gones are to be by-gones. Hereafter we are to have but one Union organization in this county. As the presiding officer of this body of Union men, I shall endeavor to impartially discharge the duties assigned to me and to exert whatever influence I possess to increase the Union vote in our city, and to cement the union of the different elements of our party inaugurated this evening. I do not intend to inflict a speech on you at this late hour of the evening, but will close with a request that you will lend the chair your indulgence, and in the performance of his duties with the assistance of the experience and intelligence of the men I see around me, the duties I shall be called on to perform will not only be light but pleasant. I again reiterate the promise that I shall at all times endeavor to act fairly and impartially. Again I most cordially thank you for the all high honor you have conferred on me.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, of the Ninth District, and HENRY SMITH, of the First, were elected First and Second Vice-Presidents by acclamation.

A vote was then taken for two Secretaries, with the following result:

Henry H. Huelat 83
Charles H. Hall 87
Harvey H. Woods 22
Simon Hazleton 2
John Fitch 1

Messrs. HUELAT and HALL were declared elected, and the election was made unanimous.

JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, of the Third District, was elected Treasurer by acclamation; JOHN BRADY was unanimously chosen as Sergeant-at-Arms for the coming year.

A resolution was passed ordering a celebration of the 22d of February by a dinner, to be got up under the auspices of a special committee of one from each district.

On motion of Mr. SPENCER, a special committee of five was appointed to prepare a code of By-laws.

On motion of WILLIAM R. STEWART, it was ordered that the Chairman appoint a committee of seven to correspond and advise with Union members of the Legislature as to what legislation may be necessary in reference to the City of New-York. This proposition created some discussion, but was finally adopted. The Chairman did not name the committee, but announced that he would do so at an early day, and notify the members.

[We learn that the President of the Central Committee has appointed William R. Stewart, Waldo Hutchins, Abram Wakeman, John H. White, Owen W. Brennan, Sheridan Shook and Joseph B. Taylor the special committee alluded to in this resolution.]

The committee then adjourned to meet again on the 19th of January. The best of feeling prevailed.

The New-York Historical Society.

COMMUNICATIONS REOPENED WITH THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society on the 3d inst., Dr. OSGOOD, the Domestic Secretary, read in his report a copy of the letter addressed to the Georgia Historical Society, at Savannah, on the resumption of communications with that city. He reminded that society of friendly intercourse in former years, in the national affinity under which Georgia and New-York had won their historical name, and suggested that the intercourse might be renewed as between scholars and gentlemen engaged in kindred studies and as citizens bound to share a common destiny. The letter was received with hearty applause.

The old officers of the society were reëlected, with the exception of Dr. OSGOOD, the Domestic Secretary, who declined being a candidate on the ground of having served ten years, and of his inability to give the time and thought to the office which are now called for by the position of the society in the work of editing and publishing its rich and increasing collections. Mr. J. R. BRODHEAD, the historian of New-York, was chosen to the place thus vacated, and Dr. OSGOOD was chosen to fill Mr. BRODHEAD's place on the Executive Committee.

Mr. BENEDICT nominated, as an honorary member, Rev. JONAS KING, D. D., of Athens, Greece. The nomination was seconded by Hon. HUGH MAXWELL, who, in some eloquent patriotic remarks, gave an interesting account of the raising of the American flag in Athens, in 1854, by himself and other Americans, for the protection of Mr. KING, then under a decree of banishment, because of his labors as a missionary. The decree was revoked within two days afterward. The remarks of Mr. MAXWELL were received with great applause, and Dr. KING was unanimously elected, without reference to a committee.

Mr. BENEDICT, Mr. MAXWELL and Mr. GERARD were appointed a committee to report resolutions on the death of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES and HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT. The society then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 52 | Moon rises. 6 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 04 | Gov. Island.. 7 53 | Hell Gate.. 9 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; City of Dublin, (Br.,) Egnon, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ship Lawrence, Thompson, Port Royal, ——.

Barks Winona, (Swed.,) Wulff, Havana, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Palermo, McCarty, Hilton Head, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brigs Helene, (Brem.,) Lange, Bremen, Ganits & Megee; Enterprise, Grundal, Pensacola, H. D. Brookman & Co.; James T. Abbott, Hathorn, St. Thomas, A. Barze & Co.

Schrs D. Hermanos, (Mex.,) Beneteaga, ——, F. Alexander & Co.; John Northrup, (Br.,) ——, ——; Coast Pilot, Goodell, Fortress Monroe, A. Abbot; Wilson Crawford, Stephens, Minatitian, A. A. Cabell; Hampden Belle, Hatch, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Marblehead, McDaniel, Washington, Bently, Smith & Co.

Sloop Aurora, Richie, Norwich, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

U. S. steam transport Ariadne, Crary, Key West, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, came to this port for repairs.

Bark Conquest, (of Boston,) Howes, Havana 13 ds., with sugar, etc., to Bassett & Nickerson. Experienced heavy westerly winds; been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Agile, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Smith, St. Kitts via Long Island Sound, 15 ds., with salt to J. F. Whitney & Co. 2d inst., lat. 33 33, lon. 69 3[illegible], in a heavy gale from the westward, lost and split sails, broke main boom, and was blown to eastward; same time, passed the lower mast of a vessel, some staves, scantling, etc. 7th inst., 16 miles west of Falkland Island, encountered another severe gale from W. to N., and being short of sail, the crew badly frozen, at 7½ P. M. cut away both masts and let go the anchor to keep the vessel from going ashore. The spars, in falling, completely demolished the forward house, galley, forward bulwarks, and did other damage; also killed one man, named Alfred ——, seaman, of Philadelphia. The Agile was towed to Woodruff & Robinson's Wharf, Brooklyn.

Brig Headley Vicar, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Sanford, Matamoras 28 ds., with cotton to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Has had heavy weather; been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras. Dec. 14, 40 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande, picked up 10 bales of cotton—no marks.

Schr. Mary Clinton, (of Belize, Hond.,) Page, Matamoras 26 ds., with cotton to F. Alexander & Son. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails, stove water casks, etc.; been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Titus, for Liverpool, Dec. 31. Chas. Turner, seaman, of New-York, died very suddenly.

Schr. Wm. Gregory, (of Nassau,) Regan, Matamoras 32 ds., with cotton to Benner & Brown. Been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong westerly gales; stove bulwarks, split sails, etc.

Schr. Petrel, (Br.,) Patterson, St. John, N. B., 13 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Owen Bearse, Bearse, Wareham, with nails to R. W. Popes & Co.

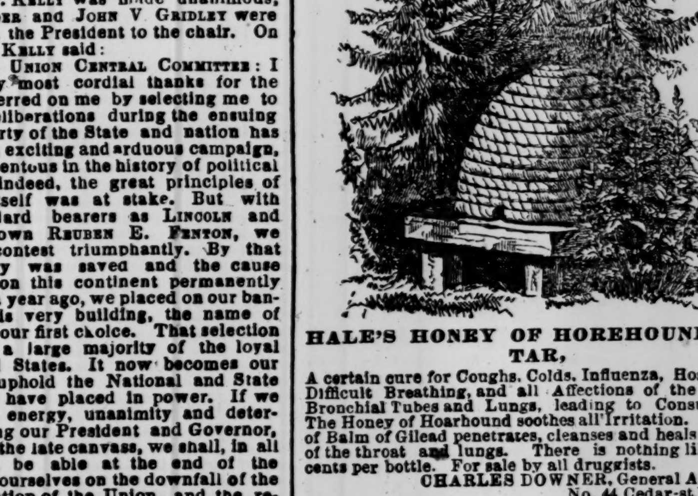
Schr. Flying Fish, Thomas, Gloucester, with fish.

BELOW—Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, from Liverpool Nov. 10.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., with dense fog and rain.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Arr. steamship George Shattuck, from New-York; barks Fury, Smyrna; Jane, Algoa Bay; Alexandria, Cienfuegos; Lawrence, Beyrout; brig Catharine Nickels, Bonaire.



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ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED BY THE COMPANY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY.
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RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PICKRELL, Baltimore.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL,
HENRY J. SCUDDER, of Scudder & Carter, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.
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The Agent of the Company is now superintending the boring of twelve wells, and it is expected that the Company will soon be in receipt of a large supply of oil.
Books for subscription for 30,000 remaining shares at $1, being one half the par value, are now open at the office of SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS, No. 61 William-st., S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., and at RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New York.

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